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The Bombay Chronicle

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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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NEW TACTICS IN NAZI AIR-RAIDS

Linlithgow-Azad Correspondence

Congress Cabinet Out To Speed Up Reply To Viceroy

MAHATMA PARTICIPATES IN MEETING: PRESIDENT TO MAKE IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO-DAY

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 18.

Mahatma Gandhi is taking his full share in Congress affairs, as the Congress President told pressmen to-day with obvious enthusiasm.

"We may finish even to-morrow as the issue is so simple now", said Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to pressmen, when the Working Committee dispersed to-day.

It is believed that the Congress President, who is in correspondence with H. E. the Viceroy, will send the final reply after consultation with Gandhiji and the Working Committee, so that the same may reach His Excellency on or before August 21.

Although complete secracy is being maintained in regard to Azad-Viceroy correspondence, it is believed in political circles here that His Excellency did not invite the Congress President, but only intimated that he would be glad to meet him, should the latter think that a discussion could be held within the terms of the declaration of the Viceroy and, obviously, the President did not think that it would be of any use, inasmuch as the declaration was nowhere near the Poona decision of the Congress.

Further correspondence is understood to have taken place between Lord Linlithgow and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad since then, and it is believed that the situation has not improved so far.

As he himself told the Press, the Congress President might make some important announcement to-morrow.—United Press.

SIX-HOUR SESSION

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 18.

The Congress Working Committee held a six-hour session when Mahatma Gandhi was present throughout. Gandhiji will not be attending to-morrow's meeting, as Monday is his day of silence.

The members present were Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant, Acharya Kripalani, Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Dr. Prafulla Ghose, Mr. Asaf Ali and Dr. Syed Mahmud. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya attended the meeting by special invitation.

The President told the press that the Committee held a general discussion which would be continued at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

In reply to a question whether all difficulties arising out of the differences of opinion between Gandhiji and the Committee had been resolved, the President remarked with a smile: "You could see that he was with us for nearly six hours to-day."

To a small crowd which had gathered round his car, and wanted a message, the President said: "Be prepared. That is my message."

Discussions in the Working Committee meeting this afternoon on the Viceroy's declaration took the lines of the views expressed by members in the press.

It is stated that to-day the talks were of a preliminary character, and the Committee may proceed to-morrow to draft the President's reply to the Viceroy's offer which is expected to be sent by Tuesday so as to reach the Viceroy on or before August 21. It is possible that the Committee may continue to be in session for a few more days after that.

Among other matters coming up for consideration by the Committee will be the affairs of the Kerala Provincial Committee where two sets of office-bearers are functioning each claiming to be duly elected. Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon of Kerala is in Wardha in this connection, and has submitted a memorial to the Working Committee setting out the incidents and praying that the meeting of Kerala Provincial Congress Committee held on July 19, which he holds to be unlawful to be invalidated and the meeting held on June 8 to be ratified.—A.P.

WARDHA REACTION TO AMERY'S STATEMENT

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 18.

"For one thing Mr. Amery's statement is good. It has made the position quite clear."

These words of Babu Rajendra Prasad in the course of an interview with the 'United Press' sum up the attitude of the Working Committee members regarding recent attempt on behalf of the Government to clarify the situation.

DEFINITE SETBACK

As a matter of fact Mr. Amery's statement is being regarded in inner circle of the Congress as a definite setback so far as the minority question is concerned; and taken together with the ban on volunteer activities and also the slow but steady process of arresting leaders and workers all over the country, the situation is being regarded as quite intolerable.

AZAD MEETS MAHATMA AGAIN

WARDHANGANJ, Aug. 18.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, went to Sevagram early this morning and had over two hours' talk with Mahatma Gandhi.—United Press.

BRITISH RAIDERS OVER GERMANY

LONDON, Aug. 18.

An Air Ministry Communique says.—

Seaplanes and shipping in Boulogne harbour were heavily and successfully attacked by battle aircraft of the Coastal Command last night.

Oil plants, munitions factories, aircraft stores and railway targets in Germany were bombed and attacks were made on 26 aerodromes in North-West France, Holland and Belgium.

All our aircraft returned.—Reuter.

TWO ATTACKS ON LONDON

Hour-Long Dogfights Above Clouds: 36 German 'Planes Brought Down

LONDON, Aug. 18.

AN AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE JUST ISSUED STATES THAT SHORTLY AFTER MIDDAY TO-DAY, A LARGE NUMBER OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN THREE SUCCESSIVE WAVES CROSSED THE SOUTH-EAST COAST AND ATTEMPTED TO PENETRATE THE DEFENCES IN LONDON AREA.

Hour-Long Battle

THEY WERE AT ONCE ENGAGED BY OUR FIGHTERS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS. AFTER A LITTLE OVER AN HOUR'S FIGHTING, THE ENEMY HAD BEEN DRIVEN OFF AND WERE IN RETREAT ACROSS THE NORTH SEA AND THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Other Raids

Although it is known that some bombs were dropped in Kent and in the neighbourhood of south London, further details are not yet available.

Other raids have been made in Hampshire area. Our fighters engaged the enemy and are still in action.

36 'Planes Brought Down

The Air Ministry announces that 36 German aircraft have been brought down over Britain hither to to-day.

RAIDERS HEAD INLAND

Enemy aircraft crossed the south-eastern coast line in large numbers this morning and headed inland from the channel. Fighters went up and chased the raiders all of which were very nigh.

OVER LONDON

Air raid warning was sounded in London area this afternoon. A force of enemy planes has been reported over south-east England. British fighters took off and engaged the raiders which were flying at a great height.

DOGFIGHTS OVER CLOUDS

The rattle of the machineguns and roar of fighters above the clouds indicated that dogfihts were in progress. Isolated Nazi planes became visible below the clouds when they were chased by British fighters. Enemy raiders, which were driven off one objective, flew high into clouds, returned and dropped bombs in the vicinity. A German bomber is reported to have crashed. An eye-witness said that he saw the plane dive sharply with smoke pouring from its tail.

BULLETS FALL ON ROADWAY

In the London area, the sirens went when enemy bombers attacked south-eastern section of the home counties. Bombs are reported to have been dropped over a wide area. Machinegun bullets fell into the roadway, while a fight between the raiders and British fighters proceeded overhead. Two Nazi bombers attempting to escape ran into Spitfires, which are reported to have shot down one of them, the other last being seen barely a thousand feet high with British fighters on its tail.

There are unconfirmed reports of other Nazi losses.

It is understood that altogether four raiders in London district were brought down—one by fighters, before the attack started. Bombs jettisoned by the pursued Nazi bombers fell in three roads. There were no casualties but considerable damage was caused to private property.

NAZIS TAKE TO HIGH ALTITUDE TACTICS

A reporter who watched the raid in London area from close quarters telephones: "The raiders first passed overhead flying about 25 to 30 thousand feet. Only an occasional reflection of the sunshine on the tips of their wings and the drone of their engines revealed their presence. People in the neighbourhood quickly realised that a raid was on foot and took shelter. British fighters were already going into action. For a time they were engaged in battle.

Then from the drone of engines, it was obvious that the raiders had turned tail, having failed to reach their objective.

About fifteen minutes later, bombers were seen again and these divebombed. As the bombs exploded, houses were shaken by their detonation and the vibration of answering anti-aircraft guns. As the Nazi planes made off, isolated raiders, chased by British fighters, became visible.

RAIDERS MISS OBJECTIVE

Another reporter in the south-eastern area said: "Raiders came over us in three waves. Each wave consisted of twelve aircraft flying in formation, all very high. He saw one formation swoop down on an objective. The other two made off in other directions, shortly, followed by Spitfires which engaged them. A resident in one of the areas affected said that the raiders met with very heavy anti-aircraft fire and were hotly pursued by British fighters. Private houses three miles away from one objective were hit. About 100 people in one shelter sang "Pack up your troubles", and "Tipperary"—both favourite songs of the last war—as the noise of bombs and anti-aircraft fire shattered the Sunday lunch-time calm.—Reuter.

SECOND AIR RAID ON LONDON

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Air raid warning sounded in London area this evening for the second time to-day.

Heavy explosions were heard in the outskirts of the city.

Seventeen bombs fell on a suburban golf course.—Reuter.

R. A. F. DO NOT SPARE THEM

LONDON, Aug. 18.

It is unofficially stated that during the evening raid on England, 42 German bombers travelling towards London area were beaten back before they reached their objectives. Chased by R. A. F. fighters, after being harassed by anti-aircraft fire, they fled back to the sea. At least, two are hitherto reported to have crashed.

Fatalities In R. A. F. Aerodromes

During the raids on south-east England at midday. Bombs were dropped on several R. A. F. aerodromes, where some personnel were killed and others injured.—Reuter.

Hitler Will Not Stop Till He Is Stopped

Atlantic Will Not Stay March Of Nazis

Bullitt Warns Against Isolationist Lullaby Of Death: Safety Of America Bound Up With Fortunes Of British Navy

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.

Mr. William Bullitt, Ambassador to France, declared at a mass meeting here: "It is my conviction drawn from my own experience and information in the hands of our Government in Washington that the United States is in as great peril to-day as was France a year ago. I believe that unless we act now and decisively to meet the threat, we shall be too late".

Mr. Bullitt also declared: "The Truth is destruction of the British Navy would be the turning of America's Atlantic 'Maginot Line'. The soothing words 'Maginot Line' were the refrain of the lullaby of death for France. The soothing words "Atlantic Ocean" were being used now by propagandists of dictators in the hope that they might become the lullaby of death for the United States. There were the Americans who argued that if Hitler should conquer Britain, he would be content and that the United States should be able to co-operate happily with a Hitler Empire in Europe.

"To believe this is to misunderstand the entire nature of the Nazi system. It cannot stop in its tracks. It can only be stopped."—Reuter.

BLITZKRIEG OR BLUFF-KRIEG?

LONDON, Aug. 18.

According to a Berlin despatch to the Domei Agency, the German Government has promised another important communique to Britain.

It will be made at a special conference of foreign press representatives in Berlin.

No indication has been given of what it is likely to convey.

NAZI WARNING TO DUTCH

German Proclamation Against Sabotage In Occupied Area

LONDON, Aug. 18.

German dissatisfaction with the behaviour of the Dutch people is reflected in a proclamation issued at the Hague by General Christiansen, commanding the occupying forces, a few hours after a British plane had landed in Holland and all the twelve occupants had got away without leaving a trace behind them.

The proclamation reminds the Dutch people of the previous warning of July 5, notwithstanding which "acts of sabotage have been committed." After stating that not only individuals but the whole of a local community would be punished for sabotage, the proclamation orders the people to report the landing of enemy planes and dropping of objects from planes and threatens penalties for the sheltering of enemy soldiers.

It is disclosed that the German military court lately has sentenced several saboteurs.—Reuter.

WHAT NAZIS WANT FROM TURKEY

ANKARA, Aug. 18

It is stated here that the interview which Herr von Papen had with President Ineunu on Thursday does not appear to have entailed the slightest fundamental change in Turkey's attitude.

The Nazis appear to be concentrating for the moment on urging the Turks to increase their trade with Germany.—Reuter.

Public Funds For Aircraft Purchase

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Lord Beaverbrook announced that he had now received £ 3,052,841 from the public for the purchase of aircraft.—Reuter.

Duff Cooper's Assurance To Hitler

"Will Meet With That Welcome Which No Invader Ever Missed"

LONDON, Aug. 17.

"We should not have liked Hitler to come before we were ready to receive him but we are quite ready to receive him now and we will be really very disappointed if he does not turn up" declared Mr. Duff Cooper in a broadcast to-night.

"We can assure him he will meet with that welcome on our shores which no invader ever missed. This was to have been a week of German victory. It has been a week of British victory instead. August 15th was to have been the day on which Hitler would dictate peace terms, instead it was the day on which more German aircraft came crashing down on English earth or in the English Channel than had ever before fallen on any one day in the whole history of air warfare. This week-end we were told by German boasters and bullies, was to be a wee-end of terror in Britain. I am speaking towards the close of Saturday evening, the middle of the week-end, which has hitherto been singularly quiet and peaceful.

There is no terror in Britain to-day. Rather there is a sense of achievement and a spirit of confidence, a note of victory and the longing only that they shall come again in greater numbers in order that we may continue to take fearful toll of them that we have already taken. We are living in an age of great tragedy but also of great heroism and this week will long be remembered in the annals of British history.—Reuter.

EXPELLED FROM YUGOSLAVIA

Press Correspondents Penalised For Albania Story

ROME, Aug. 18.

According to the Belgrade Correspondent of the Italian News Agency, Mr. Ralph Parker, described as the British Consul at Skoplje, Yugoslavia, Mr. Terence Atherton, Correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' in Belgrade and a Swiss Journalist Mr. Rudolph Singer have been expelled from Yugoslavia for "spreading news regarding Albania, calculated to disturb the relations between Rome and Belgrade."

Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent learns in authoritative quarters that there is no confirmation in London of the expulsion of Mr. Parker.

RS. 5 FOR EVERY NAZI PLANE BROUGHT DOWN

BANGALORE. Aug. 18.

"Five rupees for every Nazi plane shot down" is the announcement made by a contributor to the Bangalore War Plane Fund. He has so far paid over Rs. 1,000 and hopes to contribute on this basis till the end of the war —A. P.

Commonsense!

"SUNDAY TIMES" OFFER TO INDIAN LEADERS

LONDON, August 18.

If Indian party leaders wish to make quicker progress towards self-determination, the key is in their hands, declares the "Sunday Times" leader on debates in Parliament.

It is added that they would be wise to view the present opportunity from a practical angle. The attitude of 'impossibilism' has not helped them in the past and still less can it help them at the present juncture. They can dismiss from their heads the idea that British statesmanship grudges them their liberty. On the contrary, it is only anxious to see them take practical steps that are essential to it. But if they are to be helped, they must by commonsense and mutual help themselves.—Reuter.

ANEY TO INTERVIEW VICEROY

WARDHA, Aug. 18.

Mr. M. S. Aney is leaving on Monday for Delhi, where he will interview Viceroy.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

86 GERMAN AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN

LONDON, Aug. 18.

An Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security Communique says that in raids upon this country at midday to-day bombs were dropped in the outer fringe of South London area, in Kent and other parts of south-eastern and southern England. Information hitherto available shows that some civilian casualties were caused in the ntighbourhood of Croydon. This evening large formations of enemy aircraft again crossed the south-east coast near Dover and North Moreland. These formations attempted to penetrate the London defences along both sides of the Thames Estuary but were broken up by our attacking fighters and driven back over Kent and Essex. Reports received to 20-00 (B.S.T.) show that at least 86 enemy aircraft have been destroyed in to-day's battles. Seventy-three of these were shot down by our fighters, twelve by our anti-aircraft and one by a searchlight crew. Sixteen of our fighters have been lost in combat but the pilots of eight are safe.—Reuter.

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

NOTICE.

On account of the Annual Convocation Ceremony the University Gardens will be CLOSED to the General Public after 2 p. m. on Tuesday, the 20th August, 1940. Only Fellows of the University, students taking their degrees and visitors holding passes for admission to the Convocation Hall will be admitted.

By Order of the Vice-Chancellor,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
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Bombay, 19th August, 1940.
(3186)

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S. MOOS,
Director of Public Instruction.
Poona, 14th August, 1940.
3171

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,
Bombay, the 12th July, 1940.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 19th August, 1940, at 4 P. M. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

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W. LAMOND,
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(3066)

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EXCELSIOR

British And German Air Losses

Figures Have Vital Bearing On Future Course

LONDON, August 6.

The British Air Ministry has just issued comparative figures of British and German losses. Oliver Stewart discusses these statistics*:—

Some people say that figures are not very interesting, but the figures that I am going to talk about are the most interesting things there are to the people of the British Commonwealth today. They deal with the urgent question of the relative strength of Germany and ourselves in the air. I must warn you that although there is something heartening to be inferred from them, some peoples curiously inflated optimism will be disappointed.

The Air Ministry have given the number of all the aeroplanes we have lost since the Germans started their attacks on this country on the 18th of June and in addition the exactly comparable figure of the number of German aircraft that are known to have been shot down or destroyed. Let me emphasise that the last figure includes only such German machines that are known to have been definitely either destroyed or captured.

Our losses are 172 aircraft and the enemy have lost 307. That is to say, the Germans during this period lost 135 machines more than we did, a ratio of a little less than 2 to 1. Of course, we know that in addition, both sides lost machines by accident and also there were those machines which were so badly damaged that, although this did not prevent them getting home, they could take no further part in the war and had to be written off.

The first inference off this figure of 307 lost on the part of the Germans, definitely and absolutely lost, implies the loss of 770 trained men. It also implies, according to my calculations which are based on known losses, a total loss at the rate of at least 1,000 machines a month.

The next set of official figures deals with the work done. The number of bombs dropped by each side during the same period from the 18th June to now has been fixed by the Air Ministry at 33,000 bombs dropped by us and 7,000 dropped by the enemy on us. Allowing for navigation skill and bomb aiming, we did more than 4 times the damage to the enemy than they did to us and the navigation and bomb aiming is better in the R. A. F. than it is in the German air force, owing to longer training and better instruments.

So far the balance is good. What of the future? Is the Germany air force as strong as it was? I feel it is. The loss rate of 1,000 machines a month is well within German industrial capacity. As for the trained crews, inspite of all the optimistic chatter that has been going on, I think they can be provided. It is true that some of the pilots that have been shot down are only youths but the average age of German pilots and aircraft crews is 26 and they are well-built men, sturdy and truculent, not in the least like men who have been forced to fill in gaps.

I conclude, therefore, that the German air force is not being whittled away, on the contrary it is building up its strength for the coming onslaught which I have never stopped saying that I am sure must come. We also are building up our strength. In this race, the runners are close together, but very soon we shall be ready to begin to sprint.

*A talk broadcast by the B. B. C., London.

British Naval Losses

It is authoritatively stated that although British losses at sea have been at a higher average level during the past five weeks than during some earlier periods of the war, they have not appreciably affected the flow of commerce to and from Britain. Convoys continue to go through the English Channel and to use the Port of London. Air attacks on ports, harbours and estuaries have been far from effective. Air attacks on convoys near the British coast have done some damage, as has been revealed in the weekly statements of ships sunk, but more than passing significance attaches to the air battle on August 5, when about 60 German planes were intercepted and driven off by a relatively small British force before they were able to menace a convoy. Britain, as this incident shows, has strong reasons for believing in the efficacy of her air defences.

It is the same on land and at sea. Britain is prepared for whatever plans the enemy may have laid and every day's delay in the launching of the attempted invasion enables further defensive preparations to be made, more pilots to be trained, more munitions and aeroplanes to be manufactured or imported.

Russia & Germany

It is authoritatively understood that Germany's second manoeuvre, to estrange Russia and Turkey, has so far failed. The continued cordiality of Russo-Turkish relations leaves the Balkans a dangerous flank. And at the city described these small forces as potential hostages and it must be realised that the dispersal of any country's armed forces may lead to their defeat in detail. Both the United States and Japan were informed of Britain's intention to withdraw these men and American reactions are significant. For example, the New York "Herald Tribune" of August 11 says: "It would look as though we owed to ourselves and to our friends in trouble and because of what President Roosevelt calls human decency to take over the British job in Shanghai and to say hands off to Nippon."

As regards Indo-China, the following are the main points in the present situation:—

(i) Japan's diplomatic advances to France are a form of unwarranted aggression.
(ii) Pressure is being brought to bear on France by Germany and Italy to make her accept the proposals of Japan.
(iii) France has declared to China that she will resist open attack, and there are reports of concentrations of French naval and land forces.
(iv) China has declared she will consider aggression by Japan a hostile act and is reported to have concentrated troops on the Yunnan border.

Der Tag

August 15—by which date Hitler promised to have defeated Britain—is almost here, but the invasion of Britain has not yet started. Recently there has been a curiously unanimous change in German and Italian propaganda. Instead of the blood-curdling threats of an immediate 'blitzkrieg', there is talk of a war of attrition by air and by sea. This change may be a feint; it may not. Speculation is profitless, but if the attack comes, Britain is ready. Meanwhile, Britain's aircraft production is steadily mounting, while the appearances of more Dominion troops in all theatres of the war are material demonstrations of the mighty power of the British Commonwealth which is being mobilised for the eventual attack. It is a writing on the wall for Germany. Unless Great Britain is brought to her knees before this summer is over, Hitler's continental conquests will have been in vain.

PEACEFUL BALKAN SETTLEMENT

Exchange Of Population The Basis

LONDON, (By Cable).

In an editorial on "The Breaking up of Rumania", the "Manchester Guardian", discussing the prospect of a territorial settlement in the Balkans, writes:—

According to reports the Bulgarians are being moderate in their demands and it all suggests that one of the more reasonable frontier changes should take place quietly and amicably. The Bulgarian minority in the Southern Dobruja is compactly settled. But between Rumania and Hungary many more difficulties can be seen.

Hungary will not be properly content until she has the whole of Transylvania, while the Rumanians look upon it as the cradle of their race. As a compromise, the Germans are said to have suggested a small concession of territory to Hungary and a large exchange of populations. Under pressure Rumania might give up some territory on the western fringe of Transylvania, but when it comes to populations there is a deeply rooted community of Magyar stock, half a million strong, living in the very middle of Rumania. The settlement is centuries old and would almost certainly refuse to move in the grand Hitlerian way.

Reaction To Axis Propaganda In Near East

CAIRO, (By Cable.)

Berlin and Rome still fail to appreciate the damage their lying propaganda is doing to the reputation of the Axis in the Near East. Recently they tried to convince the people in Cairo that there have been disorders in the city's main streets. This absurdity was greeted by the citizens of Cairo with hilarity.

It is pointed out here that the Axis custom of fabricating stories of disorders in various parts of the world beyond their control may have certain temporary success in some places but that merely exposes them to the contempt and ridicule.

The repeated allegations by the Axis powers of troubles in Hadramout have brought on them the biting sarcasm of a citizen of this region who is now resident in Egypt. "The people in Hadramout are amazed at this campaign of obstinate and systematic lies", he writes in the "Almisri". "Do Germans and Italians have no fear that the inhabitants of Hadramout and Aden could have listened in to these lies themselves—they who know better than anyone what is happening to their country? Do they have also no fear that these inhabitants will finally be convinced from these falsehoods that everything Berlin or Rome announce about other countries are equally false? Truly the mentality of the Italians and Germans is strange, but why don't Berlin and Rome enlighten us about what is happening in Abyssinia and Libya? Why don't they admit the revolts which are taking place in all parts of Italy's possessions in East Africa which threaten to make Abyssinia a veritable volcano?"

British Withdrawal From Shanghai

It is stated in official circles that the withdrawal of British Troops from Shanghai has been dictated by military considerations and is not an act of appeasement. Japan had previous-

Italy In Somaliland

It is reliably understood that the Italian attack on British Somaliland seems to presage a much more active phase of the war in Africa. Britain has much reason to be satisfied with the course of hostilities in the Mediterranean, Egypt and East Africa since Italy entered the war. Despite the obvious advantages which Italy enjoys in operating in or near her own waters, it is notable that the forces from which a successful air attack on Sardinia was delivered on August 2, carried on operations without interference by the Italian navy. The war in the air has also gone steadily in Britain's favour. It has, however to be recognised that the enemy can place in the field much larger land forces along the frontiers of Egypt and Britain's possessions in Africa. This disparity in numbers and equipment compels the smaller party to stand his ground in the most favourable tactical positions rather than attempt to hold outposts along a wide front. British defence plans must, therefore, clearly be based on this principle and it is in this light that news of military activities must be considered.

This is well borne out in the "communique" issued from General Headquarters in Cairo on August 11: "It is not our object to defend every inch of the soil in Somaliland but rather to make the enemy use up his precious supplies of food, petrol and ammunition which he cannot replace. In what is strategically a wasteful enterprise. An immediate success, which the enemy may have in the occupation of parts of the protectorate, will be offset by the necessity of providing food for the population which is entirely dependent upon Aden for many essential supplies. Our goal is not gaining of territory but destruction of the enemy's forces. The more the Italian dissipate their forces and their communications and complicate their administrative difficulties, the better it is for us."

VON PAPEN'S RETURN TO TURKEY

LONDON, (Special Cable.)

The "News Chronicle" correspondent in Istanbul Cables:

The return of the German Ambassador, Von Papen, from Berlin this week and the failure of the Russian Ambassador, Terentiev, to return from Moscow has created much speculation here. Von Papen's return is judged here as a sign of Berlin's approval of his previous attitude to Turkey and Berlin's intention to continue that policy with slight moderation.

Terentiev's failure to return is judged as a sign of Russian intention to improve and tighten Russo-Turkish relations, a policy of which Terentiev was far from being an enthusiastic exponent.

Despite temporary misunderstanding between Turkey and Russia expressed in Molotov's speech, Russo-Turkish relations are calm and friendly at the moment. Turkey, far from fearing any threat from Russia as the German propagandists have tried to make out, expects instead a clarification of Russo-Turkish friendship and its consolidation with an accord.

Russia, faced with the possibility of war with Germany is not considered here as wanting to be anything but friendly with Turkey.

The hurried and permanent recall of the French Ambassador, Rene Massigli, last week-end is explained by reliable sources as having been caused by Von Papen, who while in Berlin refused to return to Turkey unless Massigli left. Berlin is said to have notified the Petain Government and four days later Massigli left Turkey for France. Turkey has not yet ratified any of France's proposed successors to Massigli.

Reports in Europe that Von Papen submitted a note to the Turkish Government pressing for a changed foreign policy received no credence in well-informed circles here. On his return from Salzburg Von Papen was in conference for more than an hour with the Foreign Under-Secretary, M. Memenojouglou, but it is believed that he did no more than to give a detailed verbal account of Hitler's plans for a "new Europe" and especially plans for Balkan frontier revisions.

The U. S. A. Wakes Up

It is officially stated that America's ban on the export of aviation petrol to all nations except those in the western hemisphere indicates three things—direct assistance to Great Britain in the blockade of Germany and Italy; the adoption of an energetic policy in the Far East; and reinforcement of the United States' own preparedness to meet aggression.

For sometime indications were that the American Government could not be expected to take a positive line in the Far East. But, by restricting the export of such vital commodities as petroleum and scrap iron, the United States has adopted possibly the most potent form of intervention at present practicable.

The revelation of German and Italian espionage methods in the American countries in the report by the Sub Committee of the Federal State Crime Conference has again emphasised the Nazi-Fascist menace to America. At the same time, the revelations have given indirect assistance to Great Britain. American countries are not hesitating to take action against possible fifth columnists. For instance, the Columbian Government has taken over the German Scadta Aviation Company and has dismissed the Germans employed by it following press attacks describing the Company as a menace to the Panama Canal.

ABOUT BATHS

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BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 2, 1996
Muslim: Rajab 14, 1359
Parsi: Aspandarmad 19, 1309
Hightide: 0.35; 12.58
Lowtide: 6.24; 19.03
Sunrise: 6h. 21m.
Sunset: 7h. 4m.

Haj Committee, 5-0 p.m. at Haj Committee Office.

"F" WARD CONGRESS SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE

The adjourned urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the F. W. D. C. S. C. will be held to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Committee's Office.

KHATAU MAKANJI FREE DISPENSARY

In all 1,429 patients were treated at the Free Dispensary Bhatia Maternity and Nursing Home, Fort, Bombay during July 1940. The average daily attendance was 46.

'VICEROYS' ANNOUNCEMENT"

Under the auspices of Matunga Gujarati Seva Mandal (Study Circle) Mr. Gulabrai N. Joshi, Advocate, will deliver a public lecture on 'Viceroys' Announcement' to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), in Arya Samaj Mandir Hall, near Station.

Dr. Jethalal V. Vora has kindly consented to preside.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. STUDENT BRANCH

To-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. there will be held a Public Debate, in the Bowen Memorial Hall of the Y. M. C. A. Lamington Road, Girgaum.

Subject: "That as wide as possible a Federation of States should be the World's immediate Goal".

Proposed by: Prof. R. Pratapgiri
Seconded by: R. K. K. Karanjia.
Opposed by: Prof. J. C. Daruvalla.
Seconded by: Prof. V. V. Joshi.
Chairman: R. V. Gibson.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

Mr. Ralph T. Templin of Muttra will speak to members of the Fellowship on Monday August 19th at 6-30 p.m. The subject of his talk will be "The Racial Foundations of Permanent Peace" at Mr. J. Maclean's residence, Church of Scotland Mission Gowalia Tank Road.

P. E. N. LECTURE ON ISLAMIC CULTURE

Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee, the Principal of the Government Law College, will lecture under P. E. N. auspices to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. on "Islamic Culture". Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, will preside. The lecture, will be given in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch, in the Town Hall.

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In order to popularise "EVERSHINE" the price is to be Rs. 3/- per Phial with directions for a very short period, after some time its original price of Rs. 15/- per Phial will be observed. Chances for such wonders occur rarely in life. Order to-day for to-morrow may be too late.

NOTE:—A cash Reward of Rs. 5,000 shall be awarded to any Scientist or Medical Man or any of the public who proves the inefficacy of our wonderful invention

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Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Invisible Stripes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p m
REGAL—"The Saint Takes Over" Daily at 4 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Black Fury" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Saps At Sea" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"My Favourite Wife" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Anuradha" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Woman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Lapandav" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bharosa" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.

A. R. P. COURSE FOR DIVISIONAL WARDENS

Lecture on "Organisation" by Mr. R. H. Haslam, in the Conference Room, Electric House, Fort, at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) and (Tuesday) 20th August for Groups "A" and "B" respectively.

DADAR VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY

A study class on Kathopanishad will be held to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. at the Society's premises, Jadao Bhuvan, Dadar, (opp. B. B. & C. I. Railway Station).

FORT KHADI BHANDAR

A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, Branch No. 2, Readymoney Mansion, Church Gate Street, Fort will open at 1 p.m. to-day (Monday).

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY

To meet newly passed medical graduates "At Home" at Grant Medical College Gymkhana Kennedy Sea Face at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Monday.)

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL

The following is a statement of the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital for the month of July 1940: The total attendance was 6,518, out of which 3,596 were males, 2,172 were females, and 750 children. 149 operations were performed. The daily average attendance was 241 during 27 working days of the month.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Monday), at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, when Prof. T. A. Kulkarni B.A., Principal Hansraj Pragji Thackersey College, Nasik, will deliver a lecture on "Crime and Punishment" from 5 to 6 p.m. (S. T.).

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR SRI DATTA MANDIR

Swami Sadanand Saraswati has issued an appeal for funds to secure "a commodious room or hall where the Shri Datta Mandir could be usefully moved". Ladies and gentlemen who sympathise with this idea are requested to contribute to the funds, which Swami Sadanand proposes to collect for the purpose at the "Sadananda Ashram", Parekh House, New Queen's Road, Bombay, 4.

A. E. S. OLD BOYS' UNION

The Union will be "At Home" to the fresh Matriculates of the A. E. S. High Schools' on Saturday the 31st instant. Mr. D. S. Babrekar, Judge Small Causes Court will preside.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

At the Ochavalal Nazar Ayurvedic Charitable Dispensary conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of July, 1940 was 823 of which 451 were men, 101 women and 271 children. The daily average attendance of patients was 31.

DASTURJI F. A. BODE'S LECTURE

Dastur Framroze A. Bode will deliver a lecture on "The Spirit of Religion" at the Mazdaznan Hall, Industrial Assurance Building, Opp. Church Gate Station, to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), This being the first of a series of seven lectures to be delivered on Mondays.

JANMASHTAMI UTSAV

Under the joint auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association and the Hindu Sanrakshan Mandal the Janmashtami Day will be celebrated on the 26th inst. with a programme in the morning from 7-30 to 11 a.m. The programme includes mass prayers, a procession from Y. M. H. Association's headquarters at Girgaum Back Road to Gowalia Tank Maidan, where there will be a demonstration of Physical Culture Feats by boys and girls from different "Vyayamshalas" in the City and Suburbs.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, ex-Home Minister, Bombay Government, will lead the procession and preside over the mass meeting at Gowalia Tank Maidan.

HINDUSTANI SHIKSHAK SANAD EXAMINATION

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, writes:—

The ensuing Hindustani Shikshak Sanad Examination of the Board for Education in Hindustani, Government of Bombay, will be held on (Monday) the 23rd of September 1940 and subsequent days. The application forms with fees will be accepted to-day at the office of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Adenwala Mansion, near Wilson College, Chowpatti Sea-Face between 5 and 6 p.m.

FREE HINDUSTANI CLASSES AT THE CONGRESS HOUSE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Free Hindustani Classes for the next examinations will be started from Sunday, the 25th inst. at the Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Rd., Girgaum, to coach students intending to study for the Wardha Samiti Examinations to be held in January next.

The time-table is as follows:—

Saturday: 5-30 to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.): Pravesh and Kovid. 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.: Parichaya and Kovid.

Sunday: 8-30 to 9-30 a.m. (S.T.): Prarambhik and Parichaya. 9-30 to 10-30 a.m. (S.T.): Prarambhik and Parichaya. 4-30 to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Kovid and Pravesh. 5-30 to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.): Kovid and Pravesh.

HINDI SCHOOL, MATUNGA

Our new Hindi Classes will commence from Tuesday the 27th of August 1940, between 8-30 and 9-30 at night on week-days.

Special Sunday Morning Classes commenced from the 18th of August 1940 between 8 and 10 a.m.

BOMBAY HINDI VIDYAPEETH

The Hindi examinations of Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth will be held on the 7th and 8th September 1940. Examination forms, which can be had free in the office, Marwari Vidyalaya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, 1st Floor (side entrance) or at Heerabag, should be submitted on or before 25-8-1940.

Prabhuram Ayurvedic College Dr. Popat University Of Ayurved

Under the auspices of the above Institutions the following Cine-Films obtained through Messrs. Kodak Ltd., will be exhibited in the Hall of the College, Vaidya Bhuwan, Bhuleshwar (entrance from Anant Wadi on Saturday the 24th inst., at 8-45 p.m. (S. T.). These films are open to Medical Persons only. Medical Practitioners and Students desirous of attending the show, should previously see the Hon Secretary at the above address on any evening between 6 to 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), and obtain passes for the same. No charge is made for the pass and only one pass will be allowed per person Medical Students should produce the certificates of the Head of their Institutions. No one will be admitted without a pass.

1. Development of a Bird Embryo.
2. How Teeth grow?
3. The care of the teeth.
4. Indirect Inguinal Hernia (Anatomical Aspect).
5. Indirect Inguinal Hernia (Clinical Aspect.)
6. Indirect Inguinal Hernia (Operating technique).

Nos. 4 & 5 and 6 produced at George Washington University Medical School of Washington, U. S. A.

7. A two reeler comedy.

Membership Of Goa Congress

The Jt. Hon. Secy. Goa Congress Committee, Bombay Branch writes:—

The attention of Goans residing in Bombay is drawn to the fact that enrolment of membership of Goa Congress Committee has been started and any person can enrol himself as a member between 6-45 and 7-30 p.m. on any week day.

As a member of this Executive is an enrolment officer of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, facilities are available to the public for enrolment as members of the Indian National Congress in the office of the Goa Congress Committee, Ambevadi, Girgaon, Bombay.

Khalsa College Social Service League

A Social Service League has recently been organised at the Khalsa College, Matunga. Some of the main objects of the League are: (a) To be of service to the wounded and injured in emergencies, (b) to help in mass literacy campaigns and improving sanitary conditions of the less fortunate fellow-countrymen, (c) to help the needy students.

In order to equip its members for the fulfilment of its objects free A.R.P. lessons and first-aid to the injured and nursing classes have been started. People living around the College in the Matunga area can also avail themselves of these arrangements.

DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS FOR RESEARCH STUDENTS.

Applications are invited from students, of both sexes, of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community (including all sub-sections) doing or intending to do real Research work in institutions affiliated to the University of Bombay or recognised by Government. They must be made on prescribed forms which can be obtained from the office of the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board, at Anand-Kanan, Chaupatty Road, Bombay No. 7, and should reach the Hon. Secretary not later than 31st August 1940.

"BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Members are requested to send in by the 23rd August to Mrs. Aaron, Secretary, Antonion de Souza High School, Byculla.

I. Resolutions they desire to be moved.

II. Topics for discussion.

III. Papers they wish to read at the ensuing Bombay Provincial Teachers' Conference to be held at Ahmedabad during the Divali Holidays.

COLLEGE ELOCUTION COMPETITION

The result of the College Elocution Competition held on the 11th instant under he auspices of the Khorshed Mandal Trust is as follows:—

1st Prize:—Gold Medal, awarded to Mr. Piloo R. Patel,

2nd Prize:—Silver Medal and Rs. 20 cash, awarded to Mr. Cyrus Jehangir Dadachanji.

3rd Prize:—Rs. 18 cash, awarded to Mr. Parviz N. Writer, and One extra Prize:—Rs. 7 cash, awarded to Miss Sehra F. Shroff.

All the prizes were given away on the same occasion. The following persons acted as judges:—Miss Amy B. Rustomji, Dr. Keki Bomanji Bharucha, and Mr. Phiroze J. Shroff.

The Avesta Pehalvi Prize of the late Arvad Cawasji Edulji Kanga was awarded to Miss Banoo Merwanji Katrak, the prize consisting of a silver medal and one book, for standing first in the languages at the recent B. A. examination of the University of Bombay.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The S. V. S. Mandali's V. B. Korgaonkar Scholarship of Rs. 100 is to be awarded to the girl student of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Community who has scored the highest total in the recent Matriculation Examination

Another prize called the Radhabai Atmaram Bapu Dalvi Prize of the value of Rs. 35 is to be awarded to the girl student of the said community who has obtained the highest number of marks in English at the aforesaid examination. Applications from students concerned are, therefore, invited (through the Heads of their respective schools) giving their seat numbers and the marks obtained by them in English and should be sent to the Hon Secretaries of the Mandali at Chikitsaka Samruha Building (Top floor) Sadashiv Cross Street, Kandewadi Bombay, 4, on or before 15th September 1940, when the award will be made.

Pleased With Aundh

Jawaharlal's Tribute To Raja Saheb

BOMBAY, Sunday.

"The atmosphere of an Indian State is an oppressive one as a rule. It is difficult to breathe properly there or to function normally in any way. There was no such feeling of oppression, however, in Aundh. The Raja Saheb seemed to be the head of a big family and his son, the Prime Minister, functioned not as the Raja's son, but as a citizen chosen by the people."

Thus writes Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the All-India States' People's Conference, in the course of a contribution to the "States People," Bombay, of the current month, under caption "My visit to Aundh."

Continuing Pandit Nehru says: "The Aundh experiment is an exceedingly interesting one for all those, who are interested in the States. The only untortunate aspect of it is that Aundh is a very small State and even this Small State is cut up into small bits which are separated from each other. Under these circumstances it is difficult even to experiment successfully or to produce substantial results. Still something can be done and much can be learnt.

NEW CONSTITUTION AT WORK

"The first impression that I had in Aundh was of the complete sincerity and the earnest desire of the Raja Saheb and his Prime Minister, Appa Saheb, to make this experiment a success. This had been obvious enough to me from the nature of the constitution they had promulgated, which had nothing half-hearted about it. It was the creation of a number of village republics linked up together. This impression, however, was greatly strengthened by what I saw in Aundh.

"The second impression I had was that the general public there was reacting favourably to this new constitution. A legal change can be made quickly, but it takes time for a psychological change to take place, especially in rural areas. How far this psychological change had proceeded, it was difficult to measure. But that it was taking place was obvious enough. Possibly the matter that affected the people most was the administration of justice. This had been simplified tremendously, made speedy and inexpensive. This in itself was a great gain. Even a greater gain was the feeling of responsibility in dispensing justice that was growing up among the members of the Panchayats, and not only the members but the public generally which took interest in the work of the Panchayats. This was true training in democracy."

Concluding Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru writes:

"It was a pleasure to visit Aundh and see this brief experiment justifying itself."—United Press.

Muslim League Committee Meeting

BOMBAY, Sunday.

It is learnt that the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League is likely to meet in Bombay on August 31.—A. P.

In Aid Of War Gifts Fund

LADIES' COMMITTEE ORGANISES FUNCTION AT TAJ ON SEPT. 3

A Bridge, Mah Jongg and Rummy Drive has been arranged by some of the members of the Ladies' War Gifts Committee in aid of the War Gifts Fund. This will be held in the Taj Mahal Hotel on Sept. 3 in the morning from 10 to 1 p.m. The usual charge of Rs. 10 per table or Rs. 2/8 per person will be made. Refreshments will be served free and there will be a prize for a lucky number. Players are asked to bring their own Mah Jongg sets, cards and markers. The usual forms will be sent out by the Committee and those who have any difficulty in obtaining forms may apply to Mrs. J. R. D. Tata, Strachey House, Pedder Road, Tel. No. 42279. The "Time and Talent Club" are cooperating in this effort for September. Everyone who possibly can, is asked to help in this effort. Every Rs. 2/8 helps to defend India.

Thana War Efforts

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA.

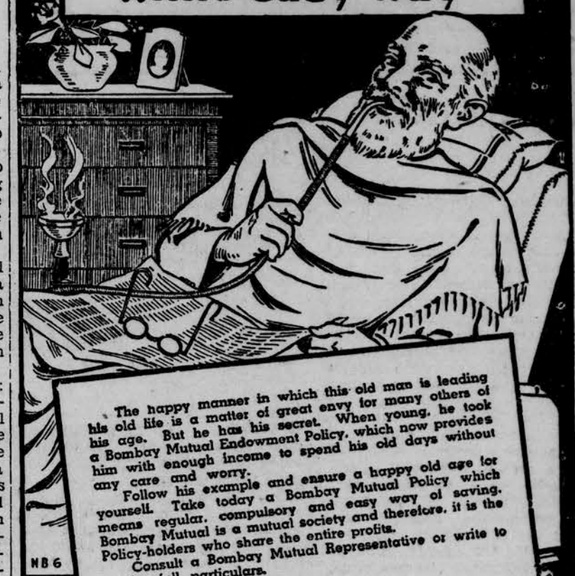
A special meeting of the various War Committees in the District was convened here on Tuesday last in the Town hall by Mr. D. S. Modak, the Collector of Thana who presided. About fifty members, officials as well as non-officials attended. Prominent amongst those who attended were Sir Govindrao Pradhan, Mr. G. K. Phadke M.L.A., Kalyan, and Khan Saheb Divkar.

The Collector at the outset explaining the urgency of co-ordinating their efforts, deplored the low figures of collections.

Khan Bahadur D. A. Wadia of Umbergaon then spoke suggesting that the Cocoanut-Day fairs in the District be utilized for the collection of funds by taking sealed boxes through the crowd. The suggestion was accepted.

The meeting then appointed a small executive body with Mr. R. M. Chitnis as Hon. Secretary, to look after the work by the various Committees.

ENSURE HAPPY OLD AGE ..This easy way



The happy manner in which this old man is leading his old life is a matter of great envy for many others of his age. But he has his secret. When young, he took a Bombay Mutual Endowment Policy, which now provides him with enough income to spend his old days without any care and worry.

Follow his example and ensure a happy old age for yourself. Take today a Bombay Mutual Policy which means regular, compulsory and easy way of saving. Bombay Mutual is a mutual society and therefore, it is the Policy-holders who share the entire profits.

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Should Poets Enter Politics?

No, Says Mrs. Alva In Youths' Debate

"The poets and philosophers are unacknowledged legislators of mankind; let them remain so; if they should enter politics, the poet will lose his inspiration, and the philosopher his subtley and wisdom. Instead of peace, they will create chaos," observed Mrs. Violet Alva presiding over a Youths' Parliament debate, at Blavatsky Lodge on Saturday evening. The subject was that "In the interest of World Peace, Poets and Philosophers should enter Politics."

The debate was vigorously contested, the proposition side maintaining that the vision of the poet and the analysis of the philosopher would create a better world, based on justice and truth, while policians could only create clash and conflict. The proposition was led by Mr. R. P. Acharya, and was supported by Messrs. Adam, R. Aurangabadkar, Rajadhyaksha, Swami Acharya and others.

Mr. S. L. Sahni opposed the subject on the ground that the corrupting influence of politics would destroy the idealism of the poets and philosophers. They could exercise the moderating influence from outside. He also pointed out that the poets and the philosophers had often prostituted their gifts to please politicians and plutocrats. He was supported by Messrs. M. Nadkarni, Anklesaria, Mrs. Narmada Parekh and others.

The proposition when put to vote was carried.

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Mr. Mahadeo Desai

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. Mahadeo Desai, Gandhiji's Secretary who was to have come to Bombay to-day, to preside over the Gokuldas Tejpal Boarding School gathering did not arrive and the function has been postponed till Sunday next.

Telephone No. 22082
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1940.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S TASK

The Congress Working Committee, which is now meeting at Wardha, has a tremendously difficult task before it. All its constitutional demands have been flouted by the British Government and it has now to decide what steps need to be taken to make the demands irresistible. Certain supporters of Government still say that the gap between the Congress demands and the Viceroy's statement is now so small that there should not be the slightest room for misunderstanding. There are others who protest, with Mr. Amery, that in respect of offering Dominion Status in preference to Independence the statement goes even beyond the demand. And, finally, as the *National Herald* points out, "Mr. Amery will not find it difficult to discover among 'prominent Indians' in this country, particularly among the princes, people willing to declare that the present status of India is higher than what Mr. Amery envisages for her a few hundred years hence.' Despite these protestations, all should admit that there is this gap between the Congress demand and the Viceroy's offer that, while Congress wants India's elected representatives to define and assert her own status immediately after the war, Government have virtually and definitely rejected this demand. Whether this is a small or a large gap will depend upon one's capacity to appreciate the principle of self-determination.

Give Them An Opportunity

Apart from the extent of the gap, the *Times of India* suggests that, as the Congress is on the eve of a momentous decision of vital import not only to the country but also to its own organisation, statesmanship and democracy alike dictate that no step should be taken until the Congress leaders have the fullest possible information on matters which affect their judgment. More specifically the paper suggests that "the Congress should not take any decision before either the President or some influential Congress representative has sought from Lord Linlithgow clarification of points about which the Congress is doubtful." Whatever doubts the Congress had all these months about Britain's oft-repeated offer are now removed by the Viceroy's statement and Mr. Amery's commentary on it. If, in response to those who are still seeking clarification, Government vouchsafe further information on their offer the Congress will doubtless give due consideration to it and, in the words of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, to "all the circumstances that should govern their decision." We also agree that before Congress finally decides upon and enforces its decisions in this matter it should give Government an opportunity to retrieve their blunder before it is too late.

Wanted Effective Methods

It is neither possible nor necessary for us to anticipate the precise decisions of the Working Committee. What is obvious is that whatever action is to be taken will be under the guidance, if not the active leadership, of Gandhiji. And he has already made it clear that he would not embarrass Britain during the war by starting an aggressive and extensive mass campaign. It, however, Government should take advantage of this restraint and seek to crush the Congress itself, Gandhiji has warned them that "nothing on earth will possibly deter him from adopting some form of satyagraha." Gandhiji's main anxiety is that if a struggle is forced upon the Congress at any time, it must be of the most perfect non-violence of which the country is capable. This he insists upon, both to ensure the complete success of the campaign and to promote non-violence for its own sake. In the latest issue of *Harijan* Gandhiji suggests various activities, including the well-known constructive programme of the Congress, to create an atmosphere of non-violence. And naturally he gives first place to the promotion of communal unity and the removal of untouchability. "Without communal unity," he says, "we shall always remain crippled," and he pertinently asks: "How can a crippled India win Swaraj"? He is equally emphatic about the removal of untouchability and says: "As long as the curse of untouchability pollutes the mind of the Hindu, so long is he himself an untouchable in the eyes of the world and an untouchable cannot win non-violent swaraj." All this is but too true. But merely commending the importance of communal unity and the removal of untouchability will not suffice at present. As great results are immediately expected by the Congress in its nation-consolidating activities as a preparation for an arduous struggle, it is desirable for Gandhiji to suggest to the Congress more precisely the most effective methods of promoting communal unity and the removal of untouchability. For instance, it is highly desirable for the Working Committee to confer with Congress-minded leaders and workers of various communities including Harijans and also with leading businessmen and Labour workers before drawing up a plan of action either of a constructive or militant type. The time has come to demonstrate to the world that, on the one hand, the Congress enjoys the confidence of the vast bulk of the nation, and on the other, it is prepared to make the biggest sacrifices for them.

Willkie's Policy

Accepting nomination as Republican candidate for the American Presidency, Mr. Wendel Willkie spoke like two men, a theoretical and a practical Willkie so far, that is to say, as the U. S. A. attitude in the present war is concerned. Theoretically, he denounced Hitler and Hitlerism and, in dealing with the value of the British Fleet he almost outdid Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador himself. Sometime in June last, Lord Lothian warned the United States of the consequences of the destruction or capture of the British Navy. Mr. Willkie gave even a more lurid picture of the "calamity" which such a tragedy would constitute both for the United States and for democracy.

The "prospect" which he set forth himself and which he viewed with "consternation," would logically lead to the expectation of his declaring himself a supporter of General Pershing himself. But in respect of the practical programme Mr. Willkie revealed himself an opponent even of President Roosevelt. "President Roosevelt," said Mr. Willkie, "has courted war for which the country is hopelessly unprepared and which it emphatically does not want. He has recently meddled in the affairs of Europe. *He has even unscrupulously encouraged other countries to hope for more help than we are able to give.*" (Our italics) The Republican candidate sounds like a "realist" of the Chamberlain school. But while it would be interesting to watch reactions of his speech in Japan, for instance, it is clear from the passage italicised that Mr. Willkie would not render to Britain the assistance that she is receiving. And, of course, he has knocked on the head the proposal about selling American destroyers and torpedo boats to Britain.

Indo-China Sensation

The reports from Shanghai in regard to the Franco-Japanese situation, seem, we fear, to be more in the nature of wishful thinkful than of real facts. According to a message dated Saturday, there would appear to have developed close Sino-French co-operation against any aggression by Japan and a stiffening of French attitude towards Tokio's demands. All this seems to be far from the actual. From Vichy comes the sensational report of an "incident" not between Indo-China and Japan but between Indo-China and China! We do not think the Chinese authorities would act aggressively while negotiations were going and if Japan had not actually made the decisive move. The Vichy report, therefore, suggests that the French Government want to escape out of an awkward position by quarrelling with China and letting the Japanese in as their protectors! This is surely a remarkable solution of the whole problem, the credit of which ought to go, we believe, to Herr Hitler via Marshal Petain.

Through Constructive Programme To Swaraj

There should be no room for doubt that, if we can win Swaraj purely through non-violence, we can also retain it through the same means. In the fulfilment of the constructive programme lies the non-violent attainment of Swaraj, says Mahatma Gandhi writing under the caption "implications of constructive programme" in the latest issue of the Harijan; following is the full text of the article:

A correspondent writes:

"What are the qualities that you intend to inculcate in people by laying stress on the constructive programme? What are the qualification necessary for a constructive worker in order to make his work effective?"

The constructive programme is a big undertaking including a number of items: (1) Hindu-Muslim or communal unity; (2) Removal of untouchability; (3) Prohibition; (4) Khadi; (5) Other village industries; (6) Village sanitation; (7) New or basic education; (8) Adult education; (9) Uplift of women; (10) Education in hygiene and health; (11) Propagation of Rashtrabhasha; (12) Cultivating love of one's own language; (13) Working for economic equality. This list can be supplemented if necessary, but it is so comprehensive that I think it can be proved to include items appearing to have been omitted.

Cause Of Our Bondage

The reader will see that it is the want of all these things that is responsible for our bondage. He will also see that the constructive programme of the Congress is not supposed to include all the items. That is understood to include only four items, or rather six, now that the Congress has created the All India Village Industries Association and the Basic Education Board. But we have to go further forward, we have to stabilise and perfect ahimsa, and so we have to make the constructive programme as comprehensive as possible. There should be no room for doubt that, if we can win Swaraj purely through non-violence, we can also retain it through the same means. In the fulfilment of the constructive programme lies the non-violent attainment of Swaraj.

The items I have mentioned are not in order of importance. I have put them down just as they came to my pen. Generally I talk of khadi only nowadays, because millions of people can take their share in this work, and progress can be arithmetically measured. Communal unity and the removal of untouchability cannot be thus assessed. Once they become part of our daily life, nothing need be done by us as individuals.

Communal Unity

Let us now glance at the various items. Without Hindu-Huslim, i.e. communal, unity we shall always remain crippled. And how can a crippled India win Swaraj? Communal unity means unity between Hindus, Sikhs, Mussalmans, Christians, Parsis, Jews. All these go to make Hindustan. He who neglects any of these communities does not know constructive work.

No Untouchability

As long as the curse of untouchability pollutes the mind of the Hindu, so long is he himself an untouchable in the eyes of the world, and an untouchable cannot win non-violent Swaraj. The removal of untouchability means treating the so-called untouchables as one's own kith and kin. He who does treat them so must be free from the sense of high and low, in fact free from all wrong class-sense. He will regard the whole world as one family. Under non-violent Swaraj it will be impossible to conceive of any country as an enemy country.

Pure Swaraj is impossible of attainment by people who have been or who are slaves of intoxicating drinks and drugs. It must never be forgotten that a man in the grip of intoxicants is generally bereft of the moral sense.

Khadi And Village Industries

Everyone now may be said to believe that without khadi there is no just and immediate solution of the problem of the starvation of our millions. I need not therefore dilate upon it. I would only add that in the resuscitation of khadi lies the resuscitation of the ruined village artisans. Khadi requisites (wheels, looms, etc.) have to be made by the village carpenter and blacksmith. For unless these requisites are made in the village it cannot be self-contained and prosperous.

The revival of khadi presupposes the revival of all other village industries. Because we have not laid proper stress on this khadi-wearers see nothing wrong in using other articles which are foreign or mill-made. Such people may be said to have failed to grasp the inner meaning of khadi. They forget that by establishing the Village Industries Association the Congress has placed all other village industries on the same level as khadi. As the solar system will be dark without the sun, even so will the sun be lustreless without the heavenly bodies. All things in the universe are interdependent. The salvation of India is impossible without the salvation of villages.

Rural Reconstruction

If rural reconstruction were not to include rural sanitation, our villages would remain the muckheaps that they are to-day. Village sanitation is a vital part of village life and is as difficult as it is important. It needs a heroic effort to eradicate age-long insanitation. The village worker who is ignorant of the science of village sanitation, who is not a successful scavenger, cannot fit himself for village service.

It seems to be generally admitted that without the new or basic education the education of millions of children in India is well-nigh impossible. The village worker has, therefore, to master it, and become a basic education teacher himself.

Basic Education

Adult education will follow in the wake of basic education as a matter of course. Where this new education has taken root, the children themselves become their parents' teachers. Be that as it may, the village worker has to undertake adult education also.

Woman's Rights

Woman is described as man's better half. As long as she has not the same rights in law as man, as long as the birth of a girl does not receive the same welcome as that of a boy, so long we should know that India is suffering from partial paralysis. Suppression of woman is a denial of ahimsa. Every village worker will, therefore, regard every woman as his mother, sister or daughter as the case may be, and look upon her with respect. Only such a worker will command the confidence of the village people.

It is impossible for an unhealthy people to win Swaraj. Therefore we should no longer be guilty of the neglect of the health of our people. Every village worker must

(Continued on page 6, col. 1)

Our Readers' Views

Detenues

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Through the columns of your paper I wish to draw the attention of the public and the Government in particular towards the treatment meted out to Messrs. Shafiq Ahmad Naqvi, Jogesh Chandra Chatterji and Keshav Prasad Sharma who were arrested towards the end of the last month under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Act. Ever since they have been detained in the Lucknow District Jail without trial. The offence they are guilty of is not made known to them. In addition to their being detained without framing any charges against them, they have not been allowed ordinary liberties of receiving letters and interviewing friends and relatives which are enjoyed by criminals sentenced after trial before a court of justice.

The institution of detention is not new in British India. But while in the past there has been a uniform code of treatment for the detenues providing for food, clothings, books and family allowances besides any restrictions on letters and interviews.

This treatment calls for strong public protest in order to press the Government to withdraw these entirely unwarranted restrictions and granting of usual detenue allowances and other facilities immediately.

It is to be hoped that the Government will take immediate steps to undo this gross injustice against men who are more innocent in the eyes of law than even undertrial prisoners.—Yours, etc.,

CHETAN SINGH.

B. B. & C. I. Timings

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The timings of the local trains which have come into force from the 1st of this month, are not at all convenient for those who reside at Dadar. There is a fast train which leaves Dadar at 10-13 a.m. and then there is no convenient train for the office-going people. There are two fast Bandra trains after this which do not touch Dadar. If one of them is made to touch this important station then such persons who miss 10-13 a.m. train, can catch it in order to reach their various offices in time. "The present train which leaves Dadar at 10-24 a.m. is wholly useless for office-going people. Will the Railway authorities concerned bring about a desirable change in the time-table to the great convenience of those who stay at Dadar?—Yours etc.,

A PASSENGER.

Bombay, July 22.

"Religious Instruction In Schools"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I heartily agree with you when you say in a para in your article "Frankly Speaking" in your issue of Saturday that "sound moral instruction" should be given in our schools. It is earnestly to be hoped that your excellent suggestion will be enthusiastically adopted by the education authorities and that they will speedily arrange to give in schools to students of all communities simultaneously sound moral education on lines indicated by the great and good Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of England who in this connection says as follows in his remarkable work entitled "Utopia":—

"Both youth and childhood should be diligently taught to recognise and acknowledge God to be their Maker, their Governor and the principal cause of all other goodness thanking Him for as many benefits received at His hands; they should be put in remembrance of the bountiful benefits of God towards them and of the love and honour which on their behalf is due to God; and also of their duties towards one another (in accordance with the Golden Rule 'Whatsoever ye would that man should do unto you, even so do unto them'); to be in this world to each other piteous and not 'sine affections'; to amend in soul, leave all vices and be virtuously occupied all their life; to conceive a religious and devout fear towards God which is the chief and almost the only incitation to virtue; to keep their minds occupied with good thoughts or else the devil would feel them with evil. School-boys should be well taught that there are two points requisite to salvation of the soul, namely, the doing of good (and being upright, righteous, sober) and the going aside from evil (and abandoning

(Continued on page 6, col. 4)

Frankly Speaking

R. A. F.'s Successes

"If", said the South African Mr. Hoffmeyr in a speech at Johnnesburg, "this is the "blitzkrieg" and the battle for Britain has begun, then I assure that the first stage of the battle has resulted more in our favour." According to figures given by Reuter's air correspondent for the period from August 8 to August 19, Germany's average daily losses in connection with attacks on Britain are 61 planes and over a hundred airmen. As against these figures British average daily losses in defence of Britain are 15 fighter planes and less than 20 men. Nor is the damage inflicted by German bombs at all substantial compared with the strength and character of the raids up to date. At any rate, it is the defender who has overwhelmed the attacker. This perhaps explains the declaration of a total blockade of Britain by the badly stung and infuriated Nazis. But the British are wise in refusing to relax their alertness.

Next Congress Session

We wholeheartedly endorse Lala Dunichand's appeal to the Congressmen of the Punjab to sink their differences and work for the success of the next Congress session, which has been finally decided to be held in that province. A Congress session can be a great educative force if it is properly utilised, but the opportunity will be lost if old local quarrels and schisms are not promptly ended. The next session may be even a greater landmark in the history of the country than was the last one in the Punjab when complete independence was made the goal of the Congress. Its success should not be merely of a spectacular type. It should make a swift long stride towards the goal. Care also should be taken to see that the organisers and helpers of the session represent all the principal communities and interests in the province.

Ban On Newspapers

The Government of India have prohibited the bringing into British India of any copy of sixteen newspapers most of which are published in the English language. We do not know if all these papers are really objectionable or Government have become unduly nervous about outspoken criticism of Britain's war and foreign policy. If the ban is indiscriminate, capital will be made of the fact by Britain's opponents in their daily radio propaganda. Are all the papers in question banned in Britain? If not, why are they banned only in India?

No More Discrimination

It is gratifying to learn that the Bengal Legislative Council has unanimously adopted a non-official resolution urging the abolition of the distinction between martial and non-martial classes in India in regard to recruitment in different sections of the Indian Defence Force. In a nominal way the Government of India have already conceded the principle of this resolution. But we are not sure the principle is duly respected in actual practice. More detailed figures should be published about recruitment from time to time. This will not only stimulate recruitment but will also remove the suspicions in the minds of the people. If the candidates from any particular class are not at first quite up to the mark, they should be given some preparatory training. We should like to know in this connection the figures of recent recruitment from the Harijan community.

A Thought For The Day

"If India were to remind us that in the British system she is the sole and veritable Empire, the pretension could not be denied .....Consider in the first place what a part India has played in the shaping of British policy and the expansion of the British dominion. It has been the determining influence in every considerable movement of British power to the east and south of the Mediterranean. The Egyptian question of the Middle Ages was merely the recovery of Holy Places from infidel hands. But once we had planted ourselves in India, the Eastern question, though it revolved round Constantinople, was in reality directed by considerations of the security of our Indian possessions. But for India, Lord Beaconsfield would not have bought the shares in the Suez Canal; and but for the Suez Canal, we should not be in Egypt. The historic rivalry and struggles with Russia for nearly a century sprang from the supposed necessity of keeping her far away from the frontiers of India. Had it not been for India we should never have seized the Cape or begun that career of South African expansion that has lately entered upon so remarkable and poignant a phase."—

The late Lord Curzon in a published address before the Philosophical Institute of Edinburg 1949.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT A COMMENT

According to a Vichy report, the French Government has strongly protested against the violation of French Indo-China frontiers by China.

* * * *

The Hindu Mahasabha, we learn, has already submitted its panel of names for membership of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

We appreciate the eager hurry. This is the one and only opportunity of a life time.

* * * *

There is a suggestion that the Rt. Honourable M. R. Jayakar may join the Viceroy's Executive Council.

We hope so. With the Qaid-e-Azam and the sage of Bombay in it, we personally promise full support to the proposed Council which will be both bigger and brighter.

* * * *

Mr. E. M. Jenkins, I.C.S., drawing a salary of Rs. 2,000 has been appointed Secretary of the Supply Department on a salary of Rs. 4,000. But he has decided to forego the additional Rs. 2,000.

This spirit of sacrifice calls for three cheers for Mr. Jenkins which we hope you will give.

* * * *

By the way, is the payment of high salaries to officials of the Supply Department part of the Government of India's financial contribution to India's War Effort?

This question has been asked by the Junior Colleague and we are, as usual, unable to answer it.

* * * *

Ankara reports the launching of a large scale propaganda offensive by local Germans to coincide with Herr von Papen's efforts.

The main question is whether it coincides or collides with the Kremlin.

* * * *

The German New Agency has officially announced a total blockade of Britain from now.

We, relying on the German wireless, were under the impression that the total blockade had been in operation and most effectively for weeks and months.

* * *

ITALIANS WITHDRAW FROM CAPUZZO

—Head.

If it is true we congratulate Signor Mussolini on a great victory. He has made it impossible for the British navy to dare to bombard Fort Capuzzo again.

* * * *

According to Mr. Wendel Willkie, "the United States' way of life is in competition with Herr Hitler's....."

At present, however, this competition is not so important since another is going on between himself and Mr. Roosevelt.

* * * *

President Roosevelt, says Mr. Willie, "has courted war for which the country is hopelessly unprepared and which it emphatically does not want."

It is earnestly to be hope that the Japanese do not take this denunciation as an invitation from the U.S.A.

* * * *

Japan is reported to have presented four demands to Thailand.

And each one is a tribute of imitation to Russia. We congratulate M. Stalin and say no more.

* * * *

"Do you think you could learn to love me?"

"Possibly: but wouldn't you hate to think you were an acquired taste?"

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Never make a confidant of everybody's friend.

* * * *

Troubles and babies grow larger by nursing them.

Practice makes perfect and the neighbours feel like smashing the piano.

A compromise is an agreement by which both parties get what they don't want.

If a man loves a woman he will give up smoking for her sake, but if she loves him she won't ask it.

Riches may not bring happiness, but they have at least one advantage over poverty—they don't prevent it.

Br. Navy Smashes Plan Of Attack On Egypt

Naval Bombardment Scatters Enemy Concentration: Italians Withdraw From Capuzzo

CAIRO, August 17.

It is announced here that Italians have withdrawn from Fort Capuzzo, near the Egyptian-Libyan Frontier.

A Cairo Communique says: "Patrols report that the enemy has now withdrawn from Fort Capuzzo. There is nothing to report in Somaliland.

In Kurmuk area, in Sudan, the Sudanese Police routed an enemy patrol of fifteen strong, killing seven of them.

On other fronts it is quiet."—Reuter.

BR. BATTLESHIP BOMBARDS BARDIA

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Reuter's special correspondent with the British Navy somewhere at sea in the Mediterranean who gives an eyewitness account of Saturday's naval action against Bardia and Fort Capuzzo, says that naval forces acting on information from British land forces on the Libyan border steamed throughout Friday afternoon and night and at dawn, took up positions a few miles from the Libyan coast. Hatches were battened down and no light showed throughout the voyage. A bugle call broadcast by loudspeakers sounded the call to arms.

AT ZERO HOUR

Five minutes before the zero hour which was 07/00, Reuter's correspondent climbed a steel ladder to perch beside the funnel on the abaft bridge on which the Commander and the staff stood. The gun crews, clad in overalls and tin hats, clustered around the Pompoms, immediately below the correspondent. Cottonwool was stuffed in their ears. At zero hour, the order was given to engage in target fire. The gong rings and every man strains his eyes towards the coast. Then comes a earsplitting crash and a cloud of acrid smoke. We are thrown off our balance by a terrific explosion. A few seconds later, flashes followed by great clouds of sand and smoke on the Escarpement indicate the shell's arrival. Crash follows as the fleet fires six-inch and fifteen-inch guns on Bardia. The battleship reels with the concussion as the fifteen-inch turrets go into action. Our knees almost give way under the sudden displacement of air and the back blast almost wrenches the tin hats from our heads. Bardia could be seen gleaming white in the dawn sunlight and perched at the edge of a precipitous escapement. Ton after ton of metal and explosive from the mighty guns rent the enemy position.

Direct Hits Scored

A Fleet Air Arm spotting plane, hovering over the bombarded area, reported that every single fifteen-inch shell landed in the target area. One scored a direct hit on Fort Capuzzo, eight miles inland, causing very severe damage. Another landed on a native troops' compound. The small Italian fort of 'Ramla', it is believed no longer exists to mark the frontier.

After several minutes intensive fire, the great guns swung to a fresh bearing and began plastering the area where large concentrations of enemy troops were reported to be massing for an invasion of Egypt. Four salvoes scored direct hits there. The barracks in Bardia were also damaged. Incessant bombardment continued for half hour and then ceased as suddenly as it began.—Reuter.

HOW R. A. F. GUARDS BRITISH FLEET

CAIRO, Aug. 18.

Details of the R. A. F.'s part in warding off air attacks on the British fleet bombarding Bardia yesterday announced here show that nine enemy aircraft were destroyed and two more probably lost.

ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN

It is stated: "Our fighters who were escorting the fleet while the battleships bombarded Bardia and Fort Capuzzo, first encountered an Italian flying boat shadowing our naval force which shot it down in flames.

"Shortly afterwards, the fleet was attacked by a formation of "Seventy-nines" which our fighters intercepted and dispersed. Two enemy planes were shot down into the sea. Then larger formations of "Seventy-nines" attacked the fleet. Two were sent down in flames and a third was chased by a fighter until it broke up in mid-air."—Reuter.

DIRECT HITS ON HARGEISA

Reports From Various African Fronts

CAIRO, Aug. 16.

A communique states that an enemy aircraft made a forced landing in the Western Desert, the aircraft being captured intact and the crew made prisoner. We suffered no aircraft losses. One pilot was slightly wounded but able to bring back his aircraft safely to base.

While on patrol over Kamaran Island in the Red Sea, our aircraft met an enemy's "eighty-one" bomber which was shot down in flames.

One enemy aircraft which raided Alexandria on Friday night was compelled by our defences to make a forced landing in the Western Desert. The machine is intact and the crew were captured.

Various raids, the object of which was to harass enemy troop movements in Somaliland, were carried out yesterday. Direct hits were registered on buildings at Hargeisa. One of our aircraft was compelled to land in the sea but the crew were saved.—Reuter.

Reconnaissance Carried Out

PRETORIA, Aug. 18.

A communique issued by the Defence Headquarters states that there has been no activity by our ground forces. Normal air reconnaissance was carried out.—Reuter.

BR. SUBMARINE LOST?

LONDON, Aug. 17.

An admiralty communique says "the Secretary to the Admiralty regrets to announce that submarine "Orpheus" (Lieut.-Commander J. A Wise R. N.) is considerably overdue and must be presumed lost.—Reuter.

SINKING OF HUGE FR. DESTROYER

LONDON: It is disclosed tonight that the French Destroyer "Maille Breze" (2441 tons) one of the biggest in the world, sank last April near a British Port following a series of violent explosions which set her ablaze from stem to stern.

A number of ratings were trapped and killed and about sixty others injured.

The destroyer was about a mile from the shore when there was a terrific explosion followed by flames. Windows in the nearest town and miles inland were shattered by the detonation. The main explosion was followed by a series of smaller detonations, after which with mast and funnels lying over side the vessel sank.—Reuter.

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AUSTRALIAN MINISTER AT TOKIO

TOKYO, Aug. 18.

Exchange of diplomatic representatives between Japan and Australia is announced by the Foreign Office. The first Australian Minister in Japan will be Sir John Grieg Latham, Chief Justice of the Commonwealth.

A Foreign Office statement says that the Japanese Government "in view of the new situation in East Asia believes that relations between Japan and Australia will gain in importance and cordiality in the future."—Reuter.

ITALY APOLOGISES TO GREECE

Echo Of Bombing Of Destroyers

LONDON, Aug. 18.

A message from the Greek frontier states, that it is reliably learnt that Italy while tendering formal apologies for the incident in which it is reported, two Greek destroyers had been bombed, nevertheless demands that in order to prevent future misunderstandings the Italian authorities should be informed of the movements of Greek ships.

Greece, in her loyal desire to continue normal business and maintain neutrality has it is understood, agreed to this arrangement.—Reuter.

Petain Govt. Bill

FOR INDUSTRIAL REORGANISATION

VICHY, August 18.

The Petain Govenment's Bill for industrial reorganisation in unoccupied France envisages the immediate creation of Co-ordinating Committees composed of representatives of State, employers and workers which will have disciplinary powers, states the Havas Agency.

The Bill empowers the Government to dissolve any workers', employers' or professional organisation, whose activity is considered injurious to the nation's economy.—Reuter.

"American Legion" Leaves Petsamo

WASHINGTON, August 18.

Germany's disavowal of responsibility for the safety of "American Legion" brought an announcement from the United States Department that it would hold Germany and all other belligerents to their previous assurances that vessels would not be attacked.

The "American Legion" left Petsamo to-day for the United States with nearly 900 Americans returning home from Scandinavian and Baltic countries. Passengers include Crown Princess Martha of Norway and her three children and Mrs. Harriman, American Minister to Norway.—Reuter.

Modifying Their Assurances?

WASHINGTON, August 18.

Explaining the announcement of the State Department a spokesman said that Germany had previously stated specifically and officially that "American Legion" would be immune from molestation. Subsequently, alone of the belligerents, Germany had tried to modify these assurances. But this, the United States could not accept because no other safe course for the "American Legion" existed.

The decision for the vessel to sail as scheduled was taken up on the advice of the highest Army and Navy authorities.—Reuter.

In Roosevelt's Footsteps

American Political Opinions On Willkie's Speech

WASHINGTON, August 18.

First opinion of political observers here on Mr. Wendell Willkie's Speech are that his foreign policy practically underlines that of President Roosevelt as regards Europe and that he differed from the President only on what he thought the latter intended to do in future.

All anti-Hitler references in the speech which are enthusiastically greeted, and the frank admission of the part that the British fleet always played in securing American defence is taken as an indication that help for Britain would continue to be forthcoming, should Mr. Willkie be elected.—Reuter.

"AMERICAN LEGION" AND GERMAN WARNING

BERLIN, Aug. 17.

The German News Agency announced that the American Government yesterday ordered the transport vessel "American Legion" to leave Petsamo with American evacuees in defiance of the German warning that the route chosen would be accompanied by great danger.

The Agency added that the Reich Government informed the American Embassy in Berlin that the United States Government must accept full responsibility for its decision.

According to the German News Agency's version of the exchange of communications between the United States and the Reich Governments, the German Government on August 14 informed the American Embassy in Berlin that competent German quarters pointed out that the intended route would touch upon the military zone of the operations round Britain and Americans were told to choose a safer route, discussions between American and German circles having shown danger of mines round Britain.—Reuter.

BR. REPLY TO NAZI THREAT OF BLOCKADE

LONDON, Aug. 17.

A reply to the German statement on "blockade" was issued by the Ministry of Information this evening. It says:

"The accusation that England has violated international rules of sea warfare comes singularly inappropriately from Germany who has herself already violated all those rules in unsuccessful attempts to blockade the British Isles. In the course of these attempts Germany has for some time past been exerting her full powers of attack against neutral shipping of which (736,162 tons) has been sunk since the outbreak of the war but this has not deterred neutral vessels from seeking safety of British convoys.

It therefore seems most improbable that Germany's words of warning will succeed now where violent deeds have signally failed. Moreover, the bulk of what was former neutral tonnage is now in service of the Allies including 82 per cent of Norwegian, 90 per cent of Dutch, 83 per cent of Belgian and 60 per cent of Danish mercantile marine.

Some other reason must, therefore, be sought for this elaborate official reiteration of threats which German propaganda has been uttering for many months. It can only be assumed that Germany hopes by renewed talk of blockade to divert British attention from her projects of invasion or from a move which she may contemplate in some other direction. Britain is fully prepared for any eventuality.—Reuter.

IS THIS THAT BLITZKRIEG?

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 17.

Mr. Hoffmeyr in a speech here expressed absolute confidence in the British people and said, "if this is the "Blitzkrieg" and the battle of Britain has begun, then I assure you that the first stage of the battle has resulted more in our favour. Great Britain is now bearing the brunt of the fight for civilisation," he added.—Reuter.

Two-thirds Of Transylvania?

Rumania Considers Hungarian Demands

Axis Arbitration In Case Of Deadlock: German Minority Presents "Urgent Claims"

BUCHAREST, Aug. 17.

THE RUMANIAN CROWN COUNCIL MET TO-DAY TO CONSIDER HUNGARY'S DEMANDS IN REGARD TO TRANSYLVANIA.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE PROPOSALS BROUGHT BACK BY M. VALERIAN POP, RUMANIAN DELEGATE FROM TURNUSFVERIN ENVISAGE THE CESSION OF ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF TRANSYLVANIA.

Well informed circles here believe that M. Valerian Pop will take Rumanian counter-proposals when he returns to Turnuseverin on Monday. If a deadlock is reached in the talks, it is probable that Axis arbitration will be sought.

Meanwhile, it is understood, Bulgaria will get southern Dobrudja and it is expected that an agreement will be signed at Craiova early next week.

Implications Of Demands

The Frontier envisaged by Hungary would stretch from River Muresh to town Parg Muresh from which it would take in three purely Hungarian departments.

It is estimated that this would mean the incorporation of 37,00,000 out of 5,500,000 inhabitants of the territory gained from Hungary after the last war and involve the cession of 65,000 of the 102,000 square kilometres that Rumania secured under peace treaties.

Rumanians claim that if the Hungarian proposals were accepted as they stand, 167,000 Rumanians would come under Hungarian rule, together with 136,000 Germans and 13,000 Jews Hungarians left in Rumania would total 200,000.

German Minority's 'Claims'

Meanwhile, German minority in Rumania, totalling about 900,000 is also beginning to raise its voice. German leaders here called on the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary to-day and presented "urgent claims" against the Rumanian state. They demanded immediate settlement of the question of their liability for military service and requisitionings which they repudiate, and also asked for their own defence organisations and greater share in public administration.

The Government promised a reply by the middle of the next week.—Reuter.

Britain Is Well Prepared For Big Offensive

When Immediate Peril Is Past Armed Might Will Mount Up, Says Morrison

LONDON, Aug. 18.

"We are preparing for a world offensive when the times," declared the Supply Minister, Mr. Morrison in a speech to-day.

Three months ago, he observed, the situation was grave "but my mind is filled with thankfulness at the transformation which has taken place. Although the position is not yet satisfactory, we have put into the hands of the army weapons sufficient to enable it to carry out the immediate task successfully even if the call should come to-night. Behind the shield of the British Navy, helped by the vast resources of the Empire and the United States and other neutral countries and our absolute refusal to admit the thought of defeat, we have reached in a few short weeks a position from where we can face any eventuality with reasonable confidence. Once the immediate peril is past, we shall be able to look forward to a steadily mounting tally of armed might and striking power.

VAST SOURCES

After giving figures for the immense annual turnover of raw material dealt with by the Ministry, Mr. Morrison said that within recent months, this total had been swelled by very substantial purchases of finished steel from America and described as fantastically untrue the German statement that Britain starved of raw material for steel, as they had great sources of iron ore supply in the Empire and foreign countries.

Discussing post-war reconstruction, Mr. Morrison said that a great many weaknesses of pre-war Britain were the result of lack of proper planning of economy and control.

"We want to see inequalities removed and insecurity and threat taken away from the peoples' lives, and opportunities given to all for fuller, freer and more creative life. Our national life is the best of what the war has taught us."—Reuter.

Air Raids On Chungking

Hundred And Eighty Japanese Planes Participate

CHUNGKING, Aug. 18.

Japanese aircraft are subjecting Chungking to incessant day and night raids in an attempt to break the Chinese resistance. Between midday of Saturday and 3-00 a.m. on Sunday hundred and eighty planes flew over Sechuan province in eight batches causing big fires in the heart of the capital.—Reuter.

Khidmatgar Commanders will be held at Peshawar on August 22.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan left for Utmanzai this evening.—A. P.

Abdul Gaffar Khan To Tour Frontier

PESHAWAR, August 17.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan returned to Peshawar this evening after two months' absence in the hills.

He is shortly undertaking a village to village tour of the province.—A. P.

Non-Violence, India's Greatest Message To World

REV. TEMPLIN COMPARES ORDEALS OF JESUS AND MAHATMA

(From Our Correspondent)

MUTTRA, Aug. 15.

On the eve of his departure to America, Rev. Templin, the Principal and the Manager of the local Mission High School, who was charged with breaking his pledge to the missions by starting the Kristagraha movement among Christians, and also by writing an open letter to the Viceroy, was the recepient of a series of parties and addresses from a number of public bodies and institutions.

Replying to the joint address given by a number of local public bodies jointly, including the Congress, Sevasamiti, Aryasamaj, and the Traders' Association, Rev. Templin stated that Mission's Imperialism was as great as any other imperialism. Tracing the history of Kristagraha Movement he said that the Congress could not stick to its ideal of non-violence as was evident from the last line the Congress had adopted, but the idea of Kristagraha was still non-violence unadulterated. Speaking about British imperialism, the speaker said that when he spoke of British imperialism he did not mean it alone. Imperialism was the same whether it was Japanese, Italian, American or British. He was afraid that if India became free with a change towards violence, it would be the freedom of the sword. Jesus was the greatest nationalist, but his nationalism was not based on violence. Regarding certain important missionaries, he said that in his discussions with them regarding Indian freedom, he was surprised to learn from them that Britain never seriously intended to give Dominion Status to India.

Europe's statesmanship was bankrupt and would never be able to show the path to the torn and broken world wishing to be united. He hoped that Europe would soon come to follow the path of non-violence, and Mahatma Gandhi. Jesus had gone to cross for the love of others. Even his best disciples fell away and he alone stood for the cross, facing the hill of lovelessness. He then slowly climbed the hill. And was not the same picture being presented today by Mahatma Gandhi, he asked, amidst applause.

In the end Mr. Templin urged India not to forget non-violence. It was the only great message which she was to give to the world.

Mr. Templin was given a tea party by Dr. Vishwapal Sharma, at Gandhi Park by Mr. R. C. Bhargava, Principal K. R. College in the college premises and by the Muttra public at the C. A. College premises.

FRANCO-CHINESE PLANS TO MEET JAPANESE AGGRESSION

SHANGHAI, Aug. 17.

The attitude of the French Indo-China authorities to the Japanese demands for military bases and other concessions has stiffened in the past 48 hours, according to Chinese reports.

It is stated that arrangements have been made for close Franco-Chinese co-operation in the event of aggression against Indo-China.

French and Chinese officials are reported to be meeting at Kunming, Capital of Yunnan Province, to discuss joint defence measures.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT TO CROSS FRONTIER REPULSED

VICHY, Aug. 18.

A Havas dispatch from Hanoi states that the authorities of French Indo-China have protested to the Government of Marshall Chiang-Kai-Shek against an attempt by Chinese units to cross the frontier.

The dispatch says that the attempt was repulsed.—Reuter.

JAPANESE DEMANDS ON SIAM

CHUNGKING, Aug. 17.

According to Chinese reports, Japan has presented four demands to Thailand (Siam);

Firstly, the right to establish military, air and naval bases in Thailand;

Secondly, permission to use railways;

Thirdly, conclusion of a mutual assistance pact and,

Fourthly close co-operation between military and naval forces of Japan and Thailand.

An "important delegation" is said to have left Thailand for Japan to discuss the demands.—Reuter.

WILL EIRE BE INCLUDED IN BLOCKADE?

LONDON, Aug. 18.

"The German Foreign Office is considering whether Eire is to be included in the blockade of Britain," stated a German broadcast to America, adding "the latest information is that Irish ships flying the Irish Flag will be permitted to pass through certain lanes at certain times."—Reuter.

GERMAN NOTE TO EIRE GOVT.

LONDON, August 18.

It was authoritatively learned in Dublin last night that a note conveying the German decision to enforce a rigid blockade of Great Britain had reached the Eire Government.—Reuter.

ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN ON TOUR

PESHAWAR, Aug. 18.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has started on his proposed village to village tour of the Province with a visit to Tehkal, three miles west of Peshawar to-day. He addressed workers of the Khudai Khidmatgar movement, who had gathered from all surrounding villages. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan outlined the future line of action and explained to the workers what he demanded of them.

It is understood that a meeting of the Peshawar District Khudai

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Mussoorie Schoolboy Murder Case

FATHER BREAKS DOWN IN COURT WHILE GIVING EVIDENCE

MUSSOORIE, Aug. 17.

When the hearing of the St. Fidelis School Murder Case was resumed yesterday in the court of Mr. P. F. Barret, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mussoorie, Brother Smith, Principal of the St. Fidelis School, Mussoorie, and Mr. Bankwalla, father of the murdered boy, New Delhi, were the main witnesses examined for the prosecution.

Mr. Bankwalla, father of the deceased boy, described the incidents when J. Barrens, accused, complained against his son, Noel Bankwalla, deceased. He referred to certain letters written by his son Noel denying all the allegations of J. Barrens.

PATHETIC SCENE

At this stage, a pathetic scene was witnessed in the court, when the witness broke down, while reading a letter by his son on June 8, one day before the murder.

Mr. Bankwalla then related how he received the news by telegram that his son was stabbed and wounded seriously. He reached Mussoorie to find his son practically on death bed.

Cross-examined, the witness admitted that his son Noel had once before been stabbed in Delhi. A case was then instituted but was later withdrawn.

Brother Smith, Principal of the St. Fidelis School, narrated the incidents leading up to the boy's murder. He identified the signatures of Malcolm Fordham on several letters. He described him as practically an illiterate boy.

Brother Smith described Barrens, accused, who had been a teacher in the school, as a master craftsman in English.

The examination of the witness had not concluded when the court rose for the day.—A.P.

Through Constructive Programme To Swaraj

(Continued from page 4)

have a knowledge of the general principles of health.

National Language

Without a common language no nation can come into being. Instead of worrying himself with the controversy about Hindi-Hindustani and Urdu, the village worker will acquire a knowledge of the "rashtrabhasha", which should be such as can be understood by both Hindus and Muslims.

Our infatuation for English has made us unfaithful to provincial languages. If only as penance for this unfaithfulness the village worker should cultivate in the villagers a love of their own speech, he will have equal regard for all the other languages of India, and will learn the language of the part where he may be working, and thus be able to inspire the villagers there with a regard for their own speech.

Economic Equality

The whole of this programme will, however, be a structure on sand if it is not built on the solid foundation of economic equality. Economic equality must never be supposed to mean possession of an equal amount of worldly goods by everyone. It does mean, however, that everyone will have a proper house to live in, sufficient and balanced food to eat, and sufficient khadi with which to cover himself. It also means that the cruel inequality that obtains to-day will be removed by purely non-violent means. This question, however, requires to be separately dealt with.

Cholera In Karachi

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

Intimation has been received that, owing to outbreak of cholera in Karachi, the Iraqui and the Iranian authorities require all passengers by air, sea and land passing through Karachi and wishing to enter Iraq and Iran respectively, to be in possession of anti-Cholera inoculation certificates.—A. P.

Kidnapped And Released

SARAROGHA, Aug. 18.

Three Hindus who were kidnapped from Shaki Khassadar post in tribal territory on the night of July 31 have been released.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, August 17.—The Bengal Government, the 'United Press' understands, have decided to spend a sum of Rs. one lakh for the improvement of fishery industry in Bengal for which purpose the services of Dr. R. Naidu, Fishery Expert to the Government of Madras, have been requisitioned.—United Press.

AN I. C. S. OFFICER'S EXAMPLE

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 17.

One I. C. S. Officer has shown commendable spirit of sacrifice. It appears Mr. E. M. Jenkins till recently Chief Commissioner of Delhi and drawing Rs. 2,000 monthly and been appointed Secretary to the Supply Department carrying salary of Rs. 4,000 has declined to accept higher salary and feels contented with the old salary.

This is the first instance since the war began when an I. C. S. Officer accepted lower salary.

On the other hand, most newly created jobs entailed higher salaries for incumbents.

MERE MORAL SUPPORT WILL NOT DO

JHANSI: August 15.

"In India it is not enough to admit the justice of Britain's cause or lend merely moral support. This is a life and death struggle in which India is involved, no less because at the present moment she is outside the immediate sphere of hostilities. If Britain falls, the whole world will sink into the abyss of the sad and dark ages and India will not escape that catastrophe," said Sir Maurice Hallet, Governor of the United Provinces replying to an address of welcome presented to him on behalf of District and Municipal Boards.

Madras Life-Saver To Be Honoured

MADRAS, August 17.

For saving the lives of two Stewards from a French steamer, who got into difficulties while bathing at the beach near the Madras Harbour, V. Raju life-saver, employed by the Madras Bathers' Protection Association, will be presented on Thursday with a testimonial on parchment awarded to him by the Royal Humane Society in recognition of his service.—A. P.

Relief Work In Orissa

CUTTACK, August 17.

Mr. Hare Krishna Mahatab, who has been specially invited to attend the forthcoming meeting of the Working Committee, is unable to proceed to Wardha as he is pre-occupied with relief works in the flooded areas of Balasore District.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, who came here in connection with a meeting of the Partially Excluded Area Committee, is now touring the affected areas.—Associated Press.

Aurobindo Day At Santiniketan

SANTINIKETAN, August 16.

Santiniketan celebrated the 69th birthday of Sri Aurobindo yesterday in Sinha-Sadan at a special meeting convened for the purpose, Prof. Tan Yun-Shan presiding.

The programme commenced with a few recitations and readings from Sri Aurobindo's writings, and of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's famous poem "Namaskar", which is a homage from the Poet to the Yogi.—A. P.

GROWING LAWLESSNESS IN SIND

Parliamentary Secretary's Resignation

KARACHI, Aug. 17.

More than ordinary importance is attached in political circles to the prolonged Ministerial meeting being held for the past three days culminating in a Cabinet meeting following the visit of Sir Reginald Maxwell, Home Member, Government of India, to make a personal study of the situation in the Province.

Besides the findings of Mr. Justice Weston on the causes of Sukkur Riot which are at present kept secret, the question of the growing lawlessness and measures to check it are said to form the Principal subjects of these prolonged deliberations.

Significance is attributed to the resignation of the Parliamentary Secretary, Mir Ghulamali, who in the course of a statement says that his resignation is due to the 'failure of the ministry to check the lawlessness prevailing in the province."—A. P.

HOPE OF END OF KHAKSAR DISPUTE

VELLORE, August 17.

Mr. Mian Ahmed Shah of Peshawar, who was here for the last two days, was allowed to interview Allama Mashriqui, Khaksar leader, in the Vellore Central Jail.

Mr. Shah, who left this evening for the Punjab, said that he discussed with Allama Mashriqui the situation arising out of the Government of India ban on voluntary organisations and the dispute between Khaksars and the Punjab Government, the preliminaries had been settled and he trusted that a satisfactory solution would be found.—A.P.

Seventh Ophthalmological Conference

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

The honorary secretaries of the All-India Ophthalmological Society in a communication to the press state:—The seventh Conference of the All-India Ophthalmological Society will be held in Bangalore in December 1940. The dates have been provisionally fixed for the 19th and 21st.

Dr. R. P. Ratankar of Bombay will preside over the conference. All communications may be addressed to the honorary secretaries Dr. G. Zachriah, Egmore, Madras and Dr. B. N. Bhaduri, 10/5 A, Wellington Street, Calcutta.—A. P.

Jodhpur Order On Students

JODHPUR, Aug. 18.

The authorities of the Jaswant College have issued a circular prohibiting all the students of the College from attending any kind of meeting without the previous permission of the Principal of the College.

It is understood that the Head Master of the Shree Sumair Pustikar High School has refused admission to a student on the grounds, it is stated, that he went to jail during the last Civil Disobedience movement started by the Marwar Lok Parishad.—United Press.

Madras Condoles For Late Mysore Maharaja

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

A resolution expressing deep sorrow and sense of loss at the untimely death of the late Maharaja of Mysore and conveying their sympathy to the Mysore Royal family was passed at a public meeting of the citizens of Madras and Mysoreans resident in Madras, held this evening at the Lawley Hall. Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar presided. The Kumararaja of Chettinad, Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan and several others spoke supporting the resolution.—A. P.

Britain Ready For Invasion

Methods Nazis May Adopt

LONDON, (Special Cable.)

"The Times" Aeronautical Correspondent says: (August 6).

While speculation as to Hitler's intentions continue unabated there are a number of pointers which show the wisdom of the Prime Minister's weekend warning to the nation not to relax its vigilance and that the possibility of an attempted invasion of Britain has by no means passed. So far, from the project having been abandoned the indications are that, though he may now have serious doubts about the outcome, Hitler has committed himself so deeply to his own people that he may find it difficult to change his plans.

Information reaching this country through a variety of channels suggests that the enemy's preparations, though well advanced, are not yet complete and those who should be in a position to form a sound judgment think that the attempt may be made within the next week or fortnight.

The possibility that these activities are a feint to cover a move in some other area such as the Near East has not, however, been overlooked.

There is reason to believe that sea preparations are going on steadily "at the back of the Baltic" where it is extremely difficult for our reconnaissance and bombing aircraft to penetrate. These ships would no doubt be kept well out of sight until a very short time before the invasion was to be attempted, being moved through the Baltic by night.

There are rumours of activity in Norway where some Italian troops are believed to have been sent; and guns are being mounted at intervals all along the North Coast of France in position from which they could be used to bombard our southern defences or to attack the British naval forces in the Channel. The guns are not quite ready but the work which remains to be done would take long.

There have been some troop movements in France recently where the enemy has maintained as many divisions as he had need for in the initial stages of the invasion.

Our reconnaissance aircraft have noticed feverish activity in the enemy-occupied countries where large numbers of men are at work on communications preparing thousands of road and railway bridges over rivers and canals which were destroyed in the French campaign. Certain coastal areas in France have also been "sealed" apparently to prevent the new preparations from leaking out.

The Royal Air Force is ready to meet the would-be invader no matter from what direction the attack or attacks may come. Our force of fighters has been substantially increased in the last few weeks and it is getting stronger every day. An armada approaching these shores could not hope long to escape detection from the unceasing vigils being kept.

* * * *

The landing of troops by air would very likely be attempted and the use of towed gliders for this purpose is regarded quite feasible. The German Press referred to gliders a few days ago saying they are capable of carrying reserve supplies and ammunitions for troops. Gliders might well be towed across the Channel by troop carrying Junkers Ju-52, each aircraft having two or even more gliders attached to it. Germany is known to have a large number of motorless aircraft, each capable of carrying six to eight fully armed men.

The gliders have certain advantages and disadvantages. They can approach their destination noiselessly having been detached from the towing aircraft some distance away and as they have to skid in place of the undercarriage they need little more than ten yards or so to pull up and can consequently land almost anywhere.

Against that, having no motor, they have to land where the elements dictate and they are very vulnerable to attack from the ground or air. An attempt would probably be made to land gliders as close together as possible, for small isolated groups of troops would soon be wiped out.

* * * *

In any case if an invasion is attempted, the Germans will find not only the Royal Air Force but the ground defence troops and the Royal Navy are prepared to give them a very hot reception.

The Germans a day or two ago took a party of American journalists to Hamburg "to prove" that the R. A. F. raids have caused no damage there. This was a clever piece of propaganda but it will not stand the test of a close examination. The journalists, it is said, were allowed to climb the tower of St. Michaels Church and found no trace of the city being "pulverized". That is quite true. R. A. F. raids have never been aimed against the city but against the docks and other military targets some miles away from St. Michaels Church. There could have been no better way of showing the falsity of the German allegation that our attacks have been directed against non-military objectives.

A glance at the map of Hamburg shows clearly that it would be impossible for anyone in that position to see the docks and other places bombed by the R.A.F. The docks themselves are hidden by a ring of high buildings and the storate tanks are between four and five miles away from the Church. There is very good reason why the Germans did not allow the American journalists to see the port area. The Germans know that reason—and so do the R. A. F.

"Religious Instruction In Schools"

Continued From Page 4)

sins of pride, covetousness, hatred, impurity, anger . . . ."—Yours, etc.

ZOROASTRIAN.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Lucky India!

D. H. Jotwani says:

"It is fortunate for India that her lot is cast with the strongest nation like Britain and even Hitler dare not ignore its colossal capacity and tenacious fighting qualities".

Pakistan

L. T. SHIVDASANI says:

"If in Mr. Jinnah's opinion, the Muslims in India under the present dispensation, are not getting a fair deal, how can he maintain that opinion in view of the fact, that in no less than four provinces out of a total of ten, there are and will always be permanent Muslim Ministries".

Prohibition

G. D. KAPADIA says:

"Some say that drinking is a private affair of the individuals and Government should not meddle in that affair; but they must not forget their own welfare, the Government must come to their rescue and force them to go on the right path."

Help Britain

Dr. T. M. NAIR says:

"Let those in authority scheme and plan all things necessary for the successful conduct of the war; let the wealthy contribute their money freely towards the war loan and war fund; let the poor also help by giving their mite; let the able bodied men join the Army

Sir Temulji

ZOROASTRIAN says: "To an interviewer who asked him how to attain long healthy life, Dr. Sir Temulji Nariman who died recently aged 92 said "don't overeat." This advice for attaining healthy long life from such an eminent doctor as Sir Temulji should be headed by all. A sixteenth century proverb says: To rise at six, dine at ten, sup at six and go to bed at ten, makes a man live ten times ten. The ancient Greeks—the finest people, physically and mentally that ever lived—ate but two meals a day."

Inter Class

I. B. DESAI, says:—The difficulties of travellers travelling Third Class can better be imagined than described—imagined only by those who have the misfortune of travelling by that class. "The conditions prevailing in the Third Class carriages of the Gujarat Mail are the worst that could be imagined. There is not only no sleeping accommodation but in a far majority of cases there is not even sufficient sitting accommodations. Will the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities remove these inhuman attrocities by adding more Third Class carriages and by introducing Inter Class in the Gujarat Mail?

Communal Harmony

Miss Perin N. Nariman says: "About 400 years back, the great Indian Emperor Akbar initiated peace, harmony, unity and friendship between the two major communities, the Hindus and the Muslims. We forget that all of us, Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Parsees are the children of the same soil and that we all breathe the same pure air of Hindustan. Why should there be ill-feeling and enmity between communities to-day?"

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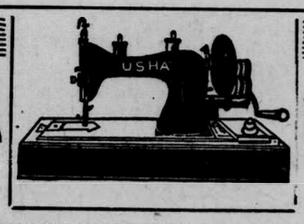
USHA  USHA

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After years of misery from STOMACH TROUBLE

LIFE NOW A JOY!

The proof of actual experience

This letter from Mr. E. H. H., tells so well of the happy change that Maclean Brand Stomach Powder brings in a stomach sufferer's life:

"For 10 years I was suffering from chronic gastric trouble," writes Mr. E. H. H. "Life was nothing but misery through pain, and fear of eating even enough to keep myself alive.

"I could not do my work and eventually lost my job. I thought myself a hopeless case. However, I decided to give Maclean Brand Stomach Powder a trial. Now I eat whatever I fancy, and have never lost a day's work since, which is over three years now."

You can have the same quick relief

Get a bottle of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder to-day.

BEFORE YOU BUY, BE SURE TO LOOK FOR THE SIGNATURE—

Alex. C. Maclean

on bottle and carton, and the red seal on the carton. None other is genuine Maclean Brand. Never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Only those who, like the writer of the letter published here, have suffered the misery of years of stomach pains can fully appreciate the joyous relief when the last trace of the trouble has been swept away. Stomach sufferers *can* get this relief through a simple yet effective remedy.

Maclean Brand Stomach Powder soothes and heals your stomach in four distinct ways: it neutralises excess acid, stopping its painful attacks on the stomach lining, it spreads a protective coating on the inflamed parts, preventing the development of dangerous ulcers; it cleans the stomach and enables the body to extract from food the nourishment it needs; it cleans the intestines, preventing food waste from poisoning the system.

MACLEAN Brand Stomach Powder

MUTT AND JEFF—Mutt Uses His Bean and the Other Guy Uses His Feet — By BUD FISHER

JEFF, BRING ME THE MALLARD DUCK DINNER, ICE CREAM, COFFEE, AND LOAN ME YOUR PENCIL!
SURE!
WHAT'S THAT FOR?
WHILE YOU'RE GETTING MY DINNER I'M GOING TO THE WASH ROOM--
-AND I DON'T TRUST LEAVING MY SPRING COAT ALONE IN THIS JOINT!
Owned by a champion leaper who will be back in five minutes
THAT'S USIN' THE OLD BEAN!
Taken by a champion Bean-user who'll not be coming back.
5-13

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FREE Gamble a 2-anna stamp to be returned by the agency of Piles. On receipt of the postage stamp we shall send you a free sample of Pilicon Ointment.

Pilicon is the safe and modern, quick way of treating piles. No operation, just an ointment that stops pain and itching with in a few hours. A week's treatment usually suffices to banish Piles. Ointment is sold by leading chemists and stores at Rs. 2/4 per tube.

Soda Distributors; Castophene Mfg. Co., Karachi.

GRATEFUL USER WRITES: "The Ointment is a miracle for Piles and I recommend it to other sufferers."

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On The Air

MONDAY, AUGUST 19.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. News in Marathi. 7-40 News in Gujarati. 7-50 Abdulla. 8 Keep fit! 8-10 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar. 8-30 A. R. P. Talk. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 A topical talk in Marathi. 9-15 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-25 Ram-hi-Ram. 12-30 p.m. Devotional ditties. 12-45 Film hits. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Ramamate Tatra Devatah. 1-10 Three garbas. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Do you know madame? 1-40 Lunch hour music. 5 Abdulla. 5-15 Tunes from Tulsidas. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 A Marathi kirtan. 5-55 Kharadker. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Shyamala Mazgaonker. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani. 7 Book review. 7-15 Kusum Shroff and sisters. 7-30 Peelu on the sarod. 7-35 Ditties in duets. 7-45 Kannada Bhajan. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 Christianity and the war. 8-45 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-50 Abdulla. 10 Shyamala Mazgaonker. 10-20 Hamid Husain

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. A bunch of Bhajans. 7-40 Instrumental duets. 7-50 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Songs from Gopal Krishna. 8-50 Purushottam. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Inayat Khan. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-30 As in Bombay 1.

51.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Ebrahim. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Avinash. 6-10 to 7-30 As in Bombay 1. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar. 8-15 Topic of the day. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Shyamala Mazgaonker. 9-15 Sanjivani Maratha. 9-30 Hamish Craigie. 9-40 Ken Mac and his band.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Kajri. 5-30 Nawab Din. 5-50 Songs from the screen. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Thumrian. 6-45 Zohra Bai. 7 Weapons of victory. 4. 7-15 A sitar recital. 7-25 Ramzan Khan. 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 Manna Bai. 8-50 Master Madan. 10 It has happened. 10-5 Manna Bai. 10-20 Ramzan Khan. 10-30 Persian music.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 7-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-45 Manna Bai. 8 Master Madan. 8-15 Mahboob Jan. 8-30 to 9-30 As in Delhi 1. 9-30 Ramzan Khan. 9-50 Zohra Bai. 10 to 10-5 As in Delhi 1. 10-5 Nawab Din. 10-20 Master Madan. 10-40 Mahboob Jan.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. For the countryside. 5-50 Baidya Nath Pal. 6-5 Krishna Kumar Kar. 5-20 Narendra Chandra Chandra. 6-30 Reply to listeners' letters. 6-45 Jiten Roy. 7 Protima Gupta. 7-15 Orchestra. 7-25 Ashalata Roy. 7-40 Nilmoni Singh. 8 Italier Krandan. 8-20 Anima Das Gupta. 8-30 Empire at war. 9 Roma Johnson. 10 Variety night

Many New Members For Indian Institute Of Bankers

The thirteenth annual report of the Council of the Indian Institute of Bankers, 'inter alia' states: During the year under review 673 new members were admitted to the Institute. 397 ordinary members, 3 associates and 4 fellows relinquished their membership.

The number of entries for the Associate Examination of the Institute in 1939 was 1,455 as against 1,439 in 1938. Of those who sat, 86 gained the Associate Certificate and 177 candidates completed Part I of the Examination.

The response to this year's essay competition was very satisfactory, 35 essays having been submitted for adjudication. The Reading Room and Reference Library continue to be well patronised. A number of new editions of the books prescribed for the Associate Examination were purchased during the year.

The standard of the Journal was well maintained and the four quarterly issues published during the year contained much information of a practical and useful character.

Ten lectures were delivered during the year at Bombay.

AKHILA KARNATAKA SEVA SAMITI.

The Hon. General Secretary of the Akhila Karnataka Seva Samiti writes as under:

The aim of the Samiti is to start Kannada Educational Institutions in Bombay; for the use of the residents of Karnatak; offer facilities for the study of Kannada language and literature by means of reading rooms and libraries; provide work for the unemployed and help the masses to become the dutiful citizens of Bombay.

We request willing workers and volunteers to join this Samiti in promoting the cause of our country. Karnatak Matha, and should please write to the Hon. General Secretary, Akhila Karnataka Seva Samiti, Matunga Road, Bombay 19.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	9-35	20-15
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar Lucknow (Express)	5-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-05	18-05
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12-30	17 40
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11 50
Poona Express	19-32	8-05

B. B. and C. I. Railway

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22 15
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21 30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(*Mon.)	(Sat.)
The Flying Ranee Surat	9-40	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10-55	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)		18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	23-30
Kathiawar Express	18-45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	2037	9-00

*If Monday is a Bank holiday this train will run on Tuesday.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, August 17.

October	9.19
December	9.15
January	9.05
Middling Spot	9.91

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, August 17.

October	9.23
December	9.18
January	9.06
Middling Spot	9.80

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, August 17.
11/00 RANGES NOON CALL
The market remained closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, August 17.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	nil
Day's Exports to China and Japan	nil

LONDON SEEDS
London, August 17.
Rozario Santa Fe unquoted.
Barletta Russo unoffered.
South Australian 26/9.

LONDON RUBBER
London, August 17.
Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. closed.

LONDON SILVER
London, August 17.
Spot closed.
Forward closed.

LONDON GOLD
London, August 17.
Gold Bars Fine per oz closed.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, August 17.

T. T. London On:—	
New York	4.02-1/2/4.03-1/2
Madrid	37.70
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.65/17.75
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

London Money Market

LONDON, August 17.

In the money market, banks both within and without clearing banks circle were free lenders throughout the week with the result that flow of funds seeking employment often exceeded demand. 65 millions sterling Treasury Bills offered were fully allotted at an average rate of one pound and 5.21 pence compared with one pound and 5.62 pence in the previous week.

Outside tenders for bills were less keen and market syndicate received 48 per cent. applications as against 41 per cent., previously.

Wall Street closed steady.—Reuter.

Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal

SIMLA, August 17.

A Press Note says:—

The Income-Tax Amendment Act, 1939, provided for the institution of an Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal not later than April 1, 1941 and the Act limits the number of members of the Tribunal to ten, of whom half, including the President, must be judicial members and the other half accountant members.

Government have decided to appoint the following gentlemen as judicial members of the Tribunal:

1. Mr. Mohammad Monir, Assistant to the Advocate-General Punjab, as President.

2. Rai Bahadur Ram Prasad Verma, Advocate, Lucknow, as member.

3. Mr. R. Satyamurthi Ayyar, acting Registrar, Madras High Court, as member.

The selection of the accountant members will be made by the Federal Public Service Commission, which will shortly advertise the posts.

It is expected that the Tribunal will begin to function early in December next.—A. P.

Shipping

Ships which reject the Navicert principle will not be permitted to use British coaling and other services until they have furnished detailed and satisfactory reasons for not co-operating with the British. In view of Great Britain's leading position in the shipping world, this will be a serious matter for ships on long voyages. In effect, the new measures amount to a blockade at the source of supplies which will enable Britain to bring to bear the full weight of her maritime power.

For example, it is understood that Spain has been importing far more oil than she needs. Agreement with Spain is now being sought regulating these imports at a reasonable level. The new measures will facilitate, rather than impede, genuine neutral trade, but they will exert increasingly severe pressure on Germany. If the Nazis embark on a further large-scale offensive, necessitating increased consumption of oil, it is believed, on reliable estimates, that they will be faced with a grave situation in a few months' time.

MADRAS, August 17.—The Andhra District (Madras) Congress Committee has passed a resolution requesting the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee to take disciplinary action against the Congress members of the City Council who attended the laying of the foundation stone of the Poondi reservoir scheme on August 8 contrary to instructions issued by the presidents of the Andhra Provincial and Madras District Andhra Congress Committees.—A. P.

LIVING CONDITIONS OF PARSIS

Report Of Work Of Parsi Charity Organisation Society

The Parsi Charity Organization Society has published a pamphlet entitled "Parsi Indigence and How to Cure it," in the course of which it says:—

The persistent demand for more relief should open our eyes to the great need and urgency of "preventive" measures to stop this social rot.

In educational help we find that in 1937 charity funds spent nearly two lakhs of rupees, and in rent nearly Rs. 27,000. The number of recipients of educational help also does not tally with that given in another table supplied by the Statistical Bureau from which we find that educational fees are paid in 101 cases by private charity, in 425 cases by public charities and in 29 cases from joint sources.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The seriousness of the position created by unemployment, which has grown since the returns of the Statistical Bureau were tabulated, is indicated by the fact that out of a total of 10,076 families, 2,147 families that is fully 21 per cent. are affected by unemployment, and one-third of these affected families, that is fully 7 per cent. of the total number of families, are left without any earners.

At first sight it would appear strange that such a large number of unemployed as 1,255 should be able to live without any job and without help from charities. The most striking feature in the situation revealed by these figures is the comparatively small number of people amongst the unemployed who have been forced to seek charity relief.

Thus it is evident that what we are witnessing to-day is a SLOW BUT INSIDIOUS process of communal decay, all the more dangerous because it is INSIDIOUS and to some extent clothed over by the glamour partly of seeming but flaunting affluence in the wealthier portion of the community and partly of a once real prosperity which had more or less permeated most layers of our society according to the standards of life prevalent say two generations ago.

PLEA FOR GREATER BERAR

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 18.

A resolution seeking the formation of a separate province of Maha Vidharba consisting of four districts of Berar, four Districts from the C. P. Marathi area and some border districts of C. P. Hindi area, where Marathi is spoken, was passed at the first Maha Vidharba Conference this afternoon.

Mr. M. S. Aney who moved the resolution urged the necessity of a separate Marathi Province in the C. P. in the interest of better administration and in order to give full scope for Maharashtrians to develop their resources and culture.

A Constitution Committee of sixteen members including Mr. Aney and Mr. Deshmukh (President) was formed.—A.P.

(SEE PAGE 8)

Budget Session Of New Baroda Assembly

BARODA, August 17.

The budget of the Baroda Government for year 1940-41 has been approved by His Highness the Maharaja. It will be put for consideration before the first session of the new Representative Assembly which is likely to commence next month.—United Press.

Appeal For Help For Ratlam Politicals' Defence

Mr. Kanyalal D. Vaidya, General Secretary, C. I. States' People's Conference and Convener of Ratlam Political Prisoners' Relief Committee, who is in Bombay has issued an appeal to the public in which he says that the Ratlam State Political has started prosecuting under Section 120, 121 and 124-A. I.P.C. against the President, the Secretary and other workers of the Praja Mandal. The under-trials are not even allowed bail and some of them are in jail for the last three months.

The meeting of the Working Committee of the C. I. States' People's Conference held recently at Khandwa under the presidentship of Acharya Narendra Deo passed a resolution recommending the formation of "Ratlam Political Prisoners' Relief Committee" to conduct the defence of the arrested workers of the Praja Mandal, and to collect funds for this object. The Relief Committee has opened its office at Dahod. It is hoped the Rajasthani People will render all possible help to the Relief Committee.

In this connection Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following appeal:

"The Praja Mandal workers implicated in the Ratlam trials deserve every help and I commend this appeal to the public."

Annual Report Of Bombay Mental Hospitals

The annual report on Mental Hospitals in the Bombay Province for the year 1939, 'inter alia', says:

During the year under report, an amount of Rs. 77,500 was provided for constructing additional accommodation for 72 female patients at the Mental Hospital, Thana, and for improving the sanitary conditions of that hospital.

The "New Extension" to the Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda has been completed and the buildings have now been occupied. The extension has provided an additional accommodation for 250 beds.

With a view to making improvements in the conditions in Mental treatment at the Mental Hospitals, Government have sanctioned the proposal for the introduction of hydrotherapy at Thana.

Great advantage was taken by the relatives and friends of patients of the provision for sending the patients on parole which was made in the Indian Lunacy Act last year. As many as 169 patients were taken on parole by their relatives during the year under report.

The scheme for the provision of special accommodation and facilities to patients who are prepared to pay for such additional amenities introduced at the Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda, as an experimental measure worked successfully during the year.

WEATHER REPORT

POONA, August 18.

The following is the maximum and the minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at the various stations during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m to-day:—

STATIONS.	Temperatures Maximum	Minimum	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total since June 1	Departure from normal
Chittagong	87	78	T	49.7	—5.5
Calcutta	90	79	0	23.8	—7.8
Cuttack	89	78	0.2	46.1	+16.2
Patna	91	82	0	24.4	—2.9
Gorakhpur	93	80	T	22.1	—7.2
Benares	92	81	0	16.8	—6.5
Allahabad	93	82	0	13.3	
Cawnpore	94	81	0	11.0	—9.0
Lucknow	89	79	T	21.3	—1.5
Jhansi	89	79	0	24.4	+1.3
Agra	93	79	0.3	13.3	—2.6
Bareilly	92	79	0	37.0	+11.1
Dehra Dun	86	75	0	42.0	—11.8
Delhi	94	0	15.0		—0.3
Ambala	96	80	0	18.9	+3.1
Ludhiana	95	75	2.3	19.6	+4.9
Lahore	85	78	0.1	7.1	—3.3
Rawalpindi	85	70	2.1	20.3	+4.6
Multan	95	79	0	3.1	—0.9
Srinagar	76	62	0.3	6.5	+1.2
Peshawar	92	75	0.1	1.4	—2.0
Dehra Ismail Khan	98	77	0.1	2.3	—1.9
Fort Sandeman	87	71	0.1	3.1	—1.2
Quetta	89	69	0	0.5	
Rangoon	86	76	1.0	58.2	+6.1
Khandwa	87	74	0	27.3	+9.7
Jubbulpore	85	76	0	37.4	+1.7
Nagpur	85	76	0	53.8	+24.8
BOMBAY	85	78	T	67.0	+15.4
Ratnagiri	84	77	0.1	74.7	
Ahmednagar	85	72	0	13.3	+3.5
Poona	82	70	T	11.0	—3.4
Sholapur	89	71	T	14.7	+3.2
Hyderabad Dn.	80	71	0.1	14.3	—0.4
Bangalore	81	76	0.1	9.2	—0.9
Mysore	82	67	0.1	9.2	+2.5
Calicut	82	76	0.1	92.5	+17.4
Madras	85	80	0	7.3	—1.1
Shillong	75	60	0.5	38.0	—2.1
Darjeeling	67	57	0.1	63.4	—12.9
Simla	67	58	T	31.4	—4.4
Pachmarhi	76	69	2.8	64.6	+16.3
Kodaikanal	64	54	0	13.8	+0.8
Colombo	84	79	0	15.0	
Jacobabad	98	86	0	2.0	
Hyderabad Sind	94	80	0	4.5	—0.3
Karachi	85	78	0	4.6	—0.4
Jaipur	89	77	0		
Ajmer	81	74	0	17.3	+4.4
Deesa	88	77	0	13.5	—3.0
Rajkot	87	77	0	14.5	—4.2
Ahmedabad	85	77	0	13.8	—7.7
Bhopal	83	72	0	35.1	
Akola	86	81	0	25.7	+7.0
Indore	83	72	0	31.8	—11.4
Marmagoa	83	75	0.1	90.5	
Malegaon	88	73		+8.3	—1.5
Mussoorie	67	59	T	62.5	+11.0
Mahableshwar	65	61	1.6	182.5	—18.4
Baroda	90	77	0	13.7	
Bahawalpur	95	79	0	2.5	—1.0
Belgaum	77	68	0.2	34.8	+3.5
Murree	70	58	1.7	28.8	+2.9
Bijapur	87	70	0.4	7.7	+0.6
Dalhousie	68	63	1.2	46.1	+2.1
Khandala	nil		1.5	148.7	
Mount Abu	75	68	4.1	24.5	—15.9
Ootacamund	62	53	0	19.7	+0.4
Jodhpur	91	80	0	6.8	—0.7

T indicates rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.
—A. P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, August 18.

Monsoon has been strong in East Central Provinces along and near the hills of Punjab and United Provinces. It has been active in Orissa, Rajputana, Gujarat, West Central India, West Central Provinces and Deccan. Fairly widespread rain has also fallen in Konkan, local rain in Bengal, East Central India, Kashmir, Mysore, Malabar and North Madras Coast, while a few falls are reported from Assam, Bihar, plains United Provinces, and in Southwest Punjab and Northwest Frontier Province.

The chief amount of rainfall are:—Roorkee five inches; Port Blair, Chanda, Abu, four; Pachmarhi, Ludhiana, three; Rawalpindi two; Gopalpur, Saugor, Murree, Jaipur, Bhavnagar, Khandala, Mahableshwar one and a half; Jessore, Khandwa, Sialkot, Dalhousie, Cherat, Deesa, Honavar, Masulipatam one.—A. P.

VICEROY AT AJANTA AND ELLORA CAVES

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Aug. 18.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow and party left Jalgaon this morning for Delhi.

During their brief stay at Aurangabad, Their Excellencies visited the Ajanta and Ellora Caves, Daulatabad Fort and other historical places, accompanied by Sir Akbar Hydari and Col. C. H. Gidney, the Resident.

Their Excellencies showed keen appreciation of the architectural beauty of these ancient monuments in the State and particularly of the fresco paintings in the Ajanta Caves.

Their Excellencies were seen off by Sir Akbar Hydari who also left for Bombay, where he will deliver the Convocation Address at the Bombay University on August 20.—A.P.

BENGAL HINDU SABHA CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

The Working Committee of the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha at a meeting to-night decided to hold the next annual general meeting of the Provincial Mahasabha on September 7 and 8.

The Committee adopted a resolution demanding the institution of a non-official Committee to enquire into the causes of the recent Dacca Mail disaster.—A.P.

CALCUTTA, August 17.—As part of the war effort of the Bengal Government it has been decided to award sixteen scholarships of Rs. 600 each to enable selected candidates to qualify for 'A' licences in flying.—United Press.

Football

Mohammedan Sporting's Eight Goals

ROYAL AIR FORCE COMPLETELY OUT-PLAYED IN ROVERS CUP

A little more water on the Cooperage would have converted a swamp into a pool, where ducks might have revelled. Footballers are not ducks, hence, the Rovers' Cup match on Sunday was robbed of a lot that might have been seen. It speaks well of India's crack soccer side, the Mahomedan Sporting, that, despite deplorable conditions underfoot, they were still able to serve up some brilliancy which compensated a large crowd of football fans who braved the rain, which fell throughout the match.

The Royal Air Force, who had trickled into the second round of the tournament, were no match for the Mohammedans who trounced them to the tune of eight goals to nil, four goals being tallied in each half.

The R. A. F. must have thanked the elements for the sodden state of the field as this did not allow the winners to give of their best. For, had the ground been dry, the "Angels" would have probably retired with a defeat that would have made a record for the Rover's Cup competition. The run of play may be judged by the following: The Mohammedan Sporting only allowed their opponents one scoring chance and conceded the R. A. F. two corners.

The Mahommedan Sporting by their win enter the quarter final round of the tournament. From this round they will most probably pass on to the semi-final stage. Here, all augur a great battle, as it is almost certain they will meet the Welch Regiment, Bombay's hope, in the first of the penultimate encounters.

THE GAME

The Mahommedan Sporting received a great ovation as they tripped on to the field, and were impressive in their warming-up work.

From the kick-off fans saw that the ground was going to rob much of the finer points of the game. At the same it was easy to see which side had a superior knowledge of the game. The R. A. F. fell back to defend in the very first minute. Four of these had just-gone by when the Mohammedans opened their account, A. Karim headed in finely. Shortly after another point would have been notched, but H. A. Rashid sent a nice from Noor Mohmd. (Jr.) wide. The R. A. F. appeared foolish before the superior tactics of their opponents, and in the eighth minute A. Karim added another goal to the initial point.

In the tenth minute the R. A. F. paid their first visit to the Mohammedan area, but were promptly sent back by Juma Khan with a good chance. The fans in the East Stand shouted for a goal for the visitors, when H. A. Rashid headed in delightful a high pass sent up by Syed Masoom, the ball went forward correctly but struck the upright. Almost immediately after the Mahommedans saw another goal-getting effort just miss its objective. Marsh, in the R. A. F. goal, made a very lucky save when Rashid Khan sent in a good long shot. The ball left the goal-keeper's knee high, A. Karim got his head to it, the effort went wide by a couple of inches. The visitors remained in their opponents territory and Saboo missed a sitter. He made amends shortly after when he gave his side their third goal. This was in the twenty-third minute of the half. Two minutes later the Mahommedans improved their position, H. A. Rashid giving them their fourth goal. At this tally the rest was taken.

TALLY CARRIED TO EIGHT

The Mahommedans were not satisfied with their lead and went after more goals on resuming. They succeeded in their aim, for, in the second minute of the half Saboo, the inside left carried them to five. A couple of minutes later Abdul Karim completed the half-dozen.

The only chance to score that the R. A. F. had in the game followed shortly after, Bachi Kuan and Rashid both slipped in trying to check a forward movement. Some good passing carried the Airmen to the Mahommedan goal, Ali Hussain saved well a shot from Bland, but fell and the ball left his hold. Bray rushed towards the ball, but Juma Khan was there before him and cleared.

A great shot by Saboo was deflected by Marsh, in goal. The R. A. F. custodian brought of another brilliant same in the next minute. The Mahommedans, eventually, went further ahead in the sixteenth minute, H. A. Rashid doing the needful.

The winners tolerated the R. A. F. in their territory for a while, but never relaxed to the extent that spelt danger. They continued to toy with their opponents.

In the last minute H. A. Rashid took the ball up on the right and outwitted all opposition. He sent the ball back to A. Karim who was unmarked, four yards out, the later placed the ball in the net out of Marsh's reach. The final whistle blew almost immediately after.

The teams were:—

MAHOMMEDAN SPORTING:—Ali Hussain; Serajuddin and Juma Khan; Bachi Khan, Rashid Khan and Syed Massom; Noor Mohmd. (Jr.) A. Karim, H. A. Rashid, Saboo and A. Rahaman.

ROYAL AIR FORCE:—Marsh; Ubee and Lloyd, Ushar, Hunter and Johnson; Ross, Bray, Bland, Fowler and Browning.

To-day's Match

Cooperage 5-45 p.m.—Shining Club, Kohat vs. W. I. A. A. Staff (Replay).

CALCUTTA RACES

Punters Have Poor Luck

CALCUTTA: August 17.

The 4th day of the Calcutta Monsoon Races was disastrous for the public, only one favourite winning during the day and this winner kept the public on their toes for there was an objection against Old Ale by Three Threes, which was eventually overruled.

The following are the results:—

The LYALLPUR PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. R. B. Kennard's PAS SEUL 7/7, Ayres 1
Baba Jagjit Singh and S. Bhagat Singh's JAI BHARAT 8/11, Mars 2
Mrs. Alex A. Apcar's BELOP 8/9, Carr 3
Mr. Ram Prakash's BAZ II 7/7, Stead 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 197 for win; Rs. 23/6, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17 for places.
Favourite: Belop.

THE KYD PLATE Div. II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. E. Springfield and P. Davis's JUSTICE 8/10, Higson 1
Mr. J. Dand's FLAMES 8/2, Ayres 2
The Raja of Nazarganj's FROSTY PRINCE 7/7, Tait 3
Mrs. J. E. Riley and Mr A. E. MacNab's SAGONE 7/11, Southey 4
Not run: Caleroth.
Tote paid Rs. 45/8 for win; Rs. 19/8, Rs. 26 and Rs. 197/8 for places.
Favourite: Sagone.

THE AUGUST CUP Div. II—Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.

Mr. M. Rajoria's PRINCE HAZRAT 7/12 Stead 1
Mr. R. R. Haddow's HIGH SOCIETY 8/5 Carr 2
Mr. G. M. Mullick's JUST A LADY 8/2 Tait 3
Mrs. S. M. Ellahi's BORALMA 8/6 Peacock 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Rs. 98/8 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 31 and Rs. 33 for places.
Favourite: Bibi.

THE KYD PLATE Div. I—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. S. R. Varma and Narayan Raja's OLD ALE 9/4 Marrs 1
Mr. Paul Delauney's THREE THREE 8/3 Southey 2
Mr. S. J. Nawe's PHANTOM LIGHT 9/4 Baker 3
Dr. O' Connor, Messrs. Gemell and Edward's CLAMECY 8/6 Brown 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Rs. 17/8 for win, Rs. 12/8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 19 for places.
Favourite: Old Ale.
An objection against the winner by the second horse was overruled.

THE AUGUST CUP Div. I—Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.

Mr. Allan E. Sopher's EXPUNGE 9/1 Higson 1
Mr. S. R. Varma's THORNBURY 9/4 Sharp 2
Mrs. F. H. French's SYCOPHANT 9/4 Marland 3
H. E. Sir John Herbert's THE CLUE 8/8 Carr 4
Not run: Isore and Phantom Light.
Tote paid: Rs. 84/8 for win, Rs. 25, Rs. 17 and Rs. 49/8 for places.
Favourite: The Clue.

THE ALIPORE PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mrs. N. Hickie's SPANISH BILL 9/4 Stead 1
Mr. R. P. Poddar's RAMAYANA II 8/8 Ermer 2
Mr. A. Curlender's RORY OF THE HILLS 8/12 Marland 3
Mr. B. A. Basil's THEODORE 9/2 Raffaele 4
Not run: Well Kept.
Tote paid: Rs. 125 for win, Rs. 32/8, Rs. 23/8 and Rs. 16/8 for places.
Favourite: Rory Of The Hills.

THE CLOISTER PLATE—4 furlongs.

Mr. B. Choubey's HIGHBALL 10/0 Harding 1
Mrs. A. E. McCartney's LAUGHTER 11/0 Mr. Farmer 2
Mr. A. E. McCartney's RIDING LIGHT 9/13 Wilkinson 3
Mr. E. Springfield's CALEROTH 11/8 Mr. Read 4
Not run: Ceremony 10/11, Star Crow 9/12.
Tote paid: Rs. 72 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 15/8 and Rs. 21 for places.
Favourite: Laughter.
Double tote: 13 tickets—Rs. 906 each.
Treble tote: 16 tickets—Rs. 1,163/8 each.

Cricket

HARDSTAFF 65 NOT OUT

Game Kept Going In England

LONDON, August 17.

In a one day match at Lords in aid of the Red Cross Sir Plum Warner's XI, which included the Essex Player, Pilot Officer R. E. G. Taylor, who was recently awarded the D. F. C. and two Dunkirk heroes: Captain Stephenson, an Essex all-rounder and John Robertson, the Middlesex batsman, beat a Club Cricket Conference XI by three wickets.

Club Cricket Conference XI 269 for eight wickets declared (F. W. Hobbs 71; Stephenson 4 for 64, Taylor 1 for 33.)

Warner's XI 271 for seven wickets (Denis Compton 101, Robertson 48, Stephenson 13 not out).

BRITISH EMPIRE WIN

At Osterley the British Empire beat the Indian Gymkhana by 230 runs.

British Empire: 281. (W. F. M. Bebbington 90, M. D. Lyon 76; Abdus Salam 5 for 100.)

Indian Gymkhana 51 (The West indies test Player, Clarke, 4 for 14. Judge, of Glamorgan 4 for 20.)

At Trent Bridge, Nottingham beat a Notts—Derby Border League XI by ten wickets.

Border League: 97. (Butler 4 for 23 four wickets for 23.)

Nottingham 234 for 3 (Harris 50, Simpson 71, Hardstaff 64 not out).

Guildford drew with Surrey.

Surrey 189.

Guildford 171 for 8.—Reuter.

Red Cross Cricket

TRICHINOPOLY, August 18.

The exhibition cricket match organised by the Trichinopoly United Cricket Club in aid of H. E. the Governor's War Fund commenced today between a Southern Districts XI and a Combined XI before a large gathering of spectators.

The Southern Districts XI after scoring 237 for the loss of seven wickets declared their first innings closed at 4 p.m. The Combined XI had lost six wickets for 91 runs when stumps were drawn for the day.

The match will be resumed to-morrow when H. E. the Governor will be present.—A. P.

Match Abandoned

The match started on Saturday between the Islam Gymkhana and the Parsee Gymkhana on the former's ground was abandoned due to rain.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1940

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DEFENCE IS MAIN FACTOR

Sir K. V. Reddy On Issues Of Independence And Planning In India

CHIDAMBARAN, Aug. 17.

"Do not think of independence alone, the main factor to be kept in mind is our defence," declared Sir K. V. Reddi, Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University presiding over a symposium organised by the history and politics association. The subject of the symposium being "Planning future India".

Sir K. V. Reddi said that planning had been successful in Russia because of totalitarian system in that country and he did not think it was possible to introduce planning in India.—A. P.

GOVERNOR'S CALL TO PESHAWAR AIR-WARDENS

PESHAWAR, Aug. 18.

H. E. the Governor of the North West Frontier Province visited Peshawar City this morning walking through the main streets, lanes and by-lanes in connection with the A. R. P. scheme for the City.

Addressing the A. R. P. Head Wardens His Excellency informed the citizens that that there was no immediate danger threatening the country, but the international situation was changing so rapidly that they should look ahead and be prepared to protect the City in emergency.

His Excellency was taken by important officials of the A. R. P scheme round chief centres considered important from the point of air defence.—United Press.

Spend Less And Give More For War Efforts

AMBALA, Aug. 18.

A reference to the determination of the people to make all sacrifices necessary to defeat the menace that threatened us—a menace that drew day by day closer to the shores of India herself—was made by H. E. Sir Henry Craik. Governor of the Punjab, replying to addresses presented by the Ambala District soldiers board and the district war committee on Saturday.

His Excellency appealed to the people to give more and cut down their luxuries and their standard of living in order to give their utmost to the Government.—A. P.

Jaipur Maharaja's War Efforts

JAIPUR, Aug. 17.

H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur addressing a special meeting of the Sardars and Jagirdars of the State at Rambagh Palace today said: "You would like. I am sure to see that Jaipur should be second to none in contributing its due share to the war effort as its future lies with that of the British Empire. I exhort you all to make big contributions yourself and persuade others in your Thikanas and your friends and relations to do the same."—A.P.

Congress Legislators' Non-Co-operation Move

Protest Against Two Govt. Bills: No Participation In Select Committees

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

A decision to oppose the introduction of the Bengal Secondary Education Bill and the Calcutta Municipal Second Amendment Bill in the present session of the Assembly was taken at a meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party (Assembly and Council), held to-night, with Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, leader of the party, in the chair.

Non-Co-operation Move

The meeting further decided to oppose motions for reference of these two bills to Select Committees and authorised the leader of the Party to announce their decision not to serve on the Select Committees of these bills and on Select Committees in respect of any other bill, so long as Government attitude remained unchanged.

The party would, however, press the motion for circulation of these Bills for eliciting public opinion thereon.

The Party also authorised its leader to consult the leaders of public opinion in the province and the leaders and representatives of other groups in the Legislature and representatives of public bodies concerned with a view to taking concerted action for opposing these Bills, by starting immediately a province-wide agitation demanding their withdrawal.—A. P.

Long-Term Truce On Mohmand Border

FAQIR OF ALINGAR'S THREAT TO BREAKERS OF PEACE

PESHAWAR, Aug. 18.

On the Mohmand border the Faqir of Alingar has effected a long-term truce with Malik Mehrban Khan and Malik Rasul of the Babazai clan.

He has threatened both the Maliks that in the event of a breach of peace before the appointed time he would punish the guilty in an exemplary manner.

Another report giving details puts the term of peace as eight years. It adds that Rs. 8,000 have been fixed as fine for a renewal of hostilities during this period.

Malik Abdul Khaliq and Malik Bazwan of the Khugakhel clan came into clash four or five days ago. Malik Abdul Khaliq's party lost one killed. Another of the same party was seriously wounded. It is now learned that some influential chieftains have been able to effect a truce between the two, which is to last a year.

A Halimzai Jirga is endeavouring to extend the life of peace agreed upon between Malik Mirjamal and Malik Umar Khan. The peace period is about to expire.—A. P.

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE"

Amery Has Completely Reversed His Cart, Says Pattabhi

BEZWADA, Aug. 18.

"The issue for India is to be or not to be" observed Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya in a press interview prior to his departure for Wardha last evening to attend the meeting of the Working Committee.

He added: "Mr. Amery has completely reversed his cart; he has become an advocate of minorities with a vengeance and talks once again about the expansion of the Executive Council. His promise for the future may appear alluring but the fulfilment at present is not so. Apparently he has studied the papers relating to India, but like a judge in the appellate court has a poor knowledge of the true state of affairs in this country."

Reply to a question "is the door still open for the Congress?" Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya said: "The Congress now finds it barred and bolted on the other side."—A. P.

Benares Civic Address To Karachi Mayor

BENARES, Aug. 18.

Mr. Lalji Mehrotra, Mayor of Karachi Corporation, who belongs to a town in Benares division, was this evening presented with an address by the Municipal Board of Benares on his visit to this city.—A. P

Minority Bogey Again

Aney Wants Communal Award To Be Scrapped

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 18

Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A. (Central) while addressing a public meeting last night for observing the anti-communal Award day said "The award is a misnomer when the choice of the arbitrator has not been agreed by the parties concerned. It was anti-national and undemocratic. The Congress seriously blundered in not starting an agitation for its cancellation.

It has greatly poisoned the national life and as a result the Pakistan idea took birth which we must stoutly oppose. This is lack of statesmanship on the part of Congress leaders. They should either seize whatever was offered for gaining more or start a movement. But this vascillation has done a great wrong and will do more if not checked. I am afraid Government has again created the minority bogey in the Viceregal and Mr. Amery's statement. We should resist such an antinational move and take a bold stand like Lokamanya Tilak, who brought about the Congress League Scheme. We want national and not communal representation and no weightage but joint electorates.

An anti-Award resolution was passed asking Government for scrapping it, when the new constitution is formulated.—A. P.

PLEA FOR MARATHI PROVINCE IN C. P.

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 18.

The creation of a separate Marathi Province on a linguistic basis in the Central Province of the object of the First Mahavidarbha Conference of which the first session met here to-day under the presidentship of Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, ex-Minister of C. P.

Mr. M. S. Aney was among those present. The President catalogued the "injustices" done to Berar in educational, economic and other matters under the present arrangement and declared that though the Sim Formula partially accepted by agreement to spend 40 per cent of the income from Berar in Berar itself this was never carried out in practice.

The President pointed out that the Congress all along accepted the principle of having linguistic provinces. They were not seeking the creation of an ulster in C. P. but only the creation of a stronger and better province which, while looking after itself efficiently, could also make effective contribution to the larger spheres of Indian Nationalism. The subjects Committee is meeting this afternoon.—A. P.

RAJKOT, August 16.

The Thakore Saheb has signed the order appointing a Committee to inquire into the past accounts of the State Bank and the Sugar Monopoly. The Dewan is to be the Chairman of the Committee.

Implications Of Congress Moral Support

IT WOULD HAVE DEFINITELY TURNED THE SCALES IN FAVOUR OF BRITAIN, SAYS GANDHIJI

Though the Congress would not give one man or one pice as material aid, its moral support and blessings would definitely have turned the scales in favour of Britain. This is my belief, asserts Mahatma Gandhi writing in the latest issue of the "Harijan" under the caption "Moral Support."

A friend writes as follows:

"On the declaration of war you had advised giving moral support to Britain. Many persons never understood the implications of such support. You have never explained them either so far as I know. I am a regular reader of "Harijanbandhu", but I have not seen a clear explanation there. Everyone puts his own interpretation on the words. At the last sitting of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee the leaders said: 'Bapu was ready to give moral support to Britain. What else has the Congress done in its latest resolution? As a matter of fact the Congress asks for more than it promises to give. Bapu was willing to give all for nothing.' If war is itself a wrong act, how can it deserve moral support or blessings? In the Mahabharata, was the help that Lord Krishna gave to Arjuna moral, or was it more destructive than the deadliest weapons of war?"

I did explain in "Harijan" what I meant by moral support. It is possible that the explanation did not appear in "Harijanbandhu." In my English writings things are often left to be understood. The ellipses need, however, to be brought out in translations.

NO SPIRIT OF BARGAINING

Broadly speaking, Britain could have had moral support from the Congress, if only she had acted justly towards India. There was no spirit of bargaining in my proposal because the help was not offered in exchange for anything.

Suppose my friend possesses moral strength which he has acquired through "tapasya." And suppose I am in need of this strength. I shall not get it from him for the asking. He may always be ready to give it to me, but if I have not the capacity within me to take it from him, how shall I ever obtain it? Moral support cannot really be given in the sense of giving. It automatically comes to him who is qualified to take it. And such a one can take it in abundance.

The Congress has this moral reservoir. The acceptance of the creed of truth and non-violence has been its "tapasya." It has acquired world prestige through the acceptance of truth and non-violence for the attainment of its goal. If the Congress could have given its blessings to Britain, the world would have adjudged Britain's cause to be just. The masses over whom the Congress holds sway would also have acknowledged justice to be on Britain's side. But in all this the Congress would have had nothing material to give. The British Government would, by its own action, have acquired moral prestige or strength. Though the Congress would not give one man or one pice as material aid, its moral support and blessings would definitely have turned the scales in favour of Britain. This is my belief. That my belief may be groundless and that the Congress never had any moral prestige is quite possible. The determination of this question is unnecessary for my argument.

But the opportunity for rendering moral support now seems almost to have gone. The Congress felt itself unable to adopt my course. It cannot be taken mechanically. It presupposes a living faith in truth and non-violence. The greatest quality in the Congress is this that it has never claimed to have what it really does not possess. And therefore its resolutions are dignified and carry force with them.

DIGNIFIED RESOLUTION.

The help that the Congress in its latest resolution promises to give is material and for a consideration, eminently just, no doubt, but it is not and cannot be unconditional. I do not suggest that this position is either untenable or morally wrong. The resolution has dignity because it is the considered opinion of the majority. But by passing it the Congress has, in my opinion, surrendered the prestige it had or was supposed to have. Many Congressmen say that while they firmly believed that they could attain Swaraj through non-violence, they had never meant it to be understood that they could retain it also through non-violence. The entire outside world, however, believed that the Congress was showing the golden way to the abolition of war. No one outside India ever dreamed that, if the Congress could wrest Independence from a mighty power like Britain purely through non-violence, it would not be able to defend it also by the same means.

MAHABHARATA'S EXAMPLE.

In my opinion Lord Krishna's help to Arjuna cannot be said to be moral, because he himself had an army and was an expert in the art of war. Duryodhana acted foolishly in that he asked for Krishna's army, while Arjuna got what he wanted in the person of the expert in the science of war. Therefore, if we interpret the Mahabharata literally, Lord Krishna's strength was certainly more destructive than that of his army. Because of his scientific skill Krishna was able with an army of seven divisions to destroy Duryodhana's army of eighteen. But it is well known that I have never looked upon the Mahabharata as a mere record of earthly warfare. In the garb of an epic the poet has described the eternal warfare within the individual as well as in society, between Truth and Untruth, Violence and Non-violence, Right and Wrong. Looking at the epic even superficially one can understand how the great Vyasa has demonstrated that in this war the victor was no better off than the vanquished. Out of that vast concourse of warriors only seven remained to tell the tale. And the poet gives a true picture of the woeful state of mind also of these seven. The author has shown clearly too that in armed warfare the contending parties are certain to stoop to meanness and trickery. When occasion arose even the great Yudhishthira had to resort to untruth to save the battle.

One more question of the writer remains to be answered. If war is itself a wrong act, how can it be worthy of moral support or blessings? I believe all war to be wholly wrong. But if we scrutinise the motives of two warring parties, we may find one to be in the right and the other in the wrong. For instance, if A wishes to seize B's country, B is obviously the wronged one. Both fight with arms. I do not believe in violent warfare, but all the same B, whose cause is just, deserves my moral help and blessing.

The Half-Column

By "Dim"

Here is one of the classic stories which must rank in the first class without any question of doubt. It dates as far back as the early Ethiopian campaign in the 1880's when a detachment of Italian cavalry had been sent to tackle the situation. On the eve of a certain momentous attack, the Captain of the Cavalry regiment in a high voice exhorted his soldiers in an exhilerating speech on the glory of Rome, the mission of the Italian, etc., etc. Then slashing out his sword and waving it frantically in the air, he spurred his horse, exclaiming "Avante Camarades, avante" and galloped on. He had hardly gone a hundred yards when he thought he heard behind him what appeared to be the noise of hoofs galloping away. He looked around to make sure. But it was only to find his soldiers were still where they were, cheering loudly and applauding him enthusiastically with the words: "Bravo Capitan, bravo."

* * *

The weather is beautifully mild in Poona and in several gardens which are well-cared for, there is an orgy of floral beauty which is irresistible to the eye. That is the difference between being in the mellow sunshine of Poona and the slush of a Bombay monsoon.

* * *

Poona is the one place where you get a glimpse of the Indian officer. The army in India is going to be in the limelight in the days that are to come and it is interesting to watch "some" of these early officers of our country and the extremely decent way in which they conduct themselves. Some of the old snobbery has died down and a genuine, simple, good-natured man has become typical of our fighting class. I only wish some of them would trim their bushy moustaches.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE RINGER

ANOTHER FIVE MINUTES AND A SEARCHLIGHT! IT--
9-30
NOW! FIVE SECONDS AND I MAKE IT, I MAKE IT!
HEY, WHAT'S THAT SOUND?
THE PRISON SIREN! THE RINGER, DON! HE'S ESCAPED!

Patro For Dominion Status

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

"Dominion Status for India includes every power that an independent state possesses and many other advantages which the independence of the type demanded could not bring" observed Sir A. P. Patro in his inaugural address at the anniversary of the Saraswathi Literary Union, Alandoor.—A. P.

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